Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 25 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# THE DETAILS

## Of an Awful Sunday Morning Murder in City of Galion

## AREALMOSTSICKENING

### Amos Dice Shoots His Wife and Cuts His Throat from Ear to Ear.

### SEEING SHE'S NOT YET DEAD

### He Attacks Her with His Razor, but Dies from Loss of Blood Before He Can Use It.

### THE STORY OF AN AWFUL TRAGEDY

**Double Murder in West Virginia. Thugs Are Active and Continue To Hold Up and Rob Pedestrians—Man Killed Over a Pair of Shoes—Defiance Man Dies from Fright—Five Bodies Washed Ashore.**

Galion, O., Nov. 12.—A horrible tragedy was enacted here Sunday as the result of a filing of a petition for divorce in the courts of Crawford county Saturday. One death has resulted and a second life may be snuffed out as the result. The tragedy occurred Sunday morning, when Amos Dice shot and badly wounded his wife and then succeeded in killing himself.

Mrs. Dice, who is a milliner, brought an action for divorce Saturday against her husband, who is a carpenter. The couple had been married for about twenty years. The papers in the divorce proceedings were served on Dice Saturday evening, and he was greatly brought up by the action of his wife.

Early Sunday morning Dice went to the apartments occupied by his wife. He had armed himself with a hammer and a revolver, and carried a razor in his pocket. He demanded entrance to her apartments, and when she refused to admit him he battered down the door with the hammer.

Upon gaining entrance Dice expostulated with his wife for seeking a divorce and asked her to withdraw the petition. He threatened to kill her if she refused to comply with his wishes. She refused to make any promise, whereupon Dice drew the revolver and began firing at her. He fired four shots, one of which took effect in the breast of Mrs. Dice, and she fell to the floor. Thinking that he had killed her, Dice turned the revolver upon himself, but the weapon missed fire. Not to be balked in his attempt to commit suicide, the frenzied man drew a razor from his pocket and slashed himself across the throat. He made a cut extending from ear to ear. With the blood streaming from the frightful wound he turned and discovered that his wife was not dead. He then attacked her with a razor. The woman retained enough strength to grapple with her husband, and she grasped him by the wrists. Judging from the appearance of the room a desperate battle must have ensued, and the woman was covered with the blood that had flowed from the wound in Dice's throat. She clung to him with a strength born of desperation, and finally succeeded in overpowering him as he grew less violent from the loss of blood. She clung to him until he had dropped dead on the floor.

The only witness to the tragedy was the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dice. Physicians were hastily summoned. They succeeded in extracting the bullet from the wound in Mrs. Dice's breast, and it is now thought that she may recover.

Dice had resided in Galion for many years. At one time he was a prosperous contractor, and was for a time prominent in politics. Several years ago, however, he began drinking heavily, and it finally became necessary for his wife to support him with her work as a milliner. His conduct had become so unbearable that Mrs. Dice decided to get a divorce, and it was the filing of her petition, as stated above, which caused the attempted murder and the suicide. It is believed that Dice had fortified himself for the commission of the crime by indulgence in liquor, and that he was in a drunken frenzy when he went to his wife's apartments. The tragedy caused a great sensation here.

**A Double Tragedy.**

Williamsson, W. Va., Nov. 12.—In Stafford district, in this county, Saturday, Albert Stinson and Ansel McCoy, farmers, on Tug river, engaged in a quarrel over the recent election, when Stinson hurled a rock at McCoy, striking him on the head and crushing his skull. Stinson, on discovering the wound inflicted was a serious one, carried water in his hat and poured it over the face and head of his victim in an endeavor to restore life. McCoy died within a few minutes and Stinson immediately secured a small boat and started to cross the river to Pike county, Kentucky. When near midstream the boat sank and Stinson was drowned.

**For a Pair of Shoes.**

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—Michael Murphy, homeless, friendless and penniless, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon while attempting to steal a pair of shoes from a store, by the proprietor, Wm. P. Weinberg. Before dying Murphy said he came to this city six days ago from Indianapolis, where he has a brother, who is a fireman. He wanted work but was ashamed to apply owing to the condition of his shoes.

**Dies from Fright.**

Defiance, O., Nov. 12.—A horse hitched to a single carriage driven by Adam Ort ran away on Fourth street Saturday night, and when it reached the bank of the Auglaize river, horse, rig and driver went down a distance of twenty feet to the water's edge. The horse ran into the river and was drowned.

The body of Ort was found floating in the water, face downward. The fact that the body did not sink indicates that Ort was dead before he went into the water. Physicians say that he died of fright while plunging over the bank.

**Bodies Washed Ashore.**

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 12.—The bodies of five men, supposed to be oyster men drowned in the recent storm, were washed ashore near Colonial Beach yesterday. None is identified.

**Thugs Are Active.**

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Despite the vigilance of the police highwaymen continue to hold up pedestrians, and robberies continue throughout the city. Within twenty-five feet of his residence Charles S. Griffith was held up and robbed by two masked men. The thugs secured $250 worth of jewelry.

Four men stopped Wm. J. Ford and relieved him of twenty dolars. While the victim was being searched the quartet joked and laughed at his plight. Chas. Hilstorm and Charles Carlson, while on their way to a dance, were attacked by two men. They resisted and the robbers got nothing.

An unidentified man is at the county hospital in a critical condition, and it is believed he was the victim of highwaymen.

## FAMINE FEARED IN CHINA.

**Missionaries Describe the State of Affairs and Lament Withdrawal of Troops.**

Letters describing the deplorable condition of affairs in China have just been received by the American Bible society, in New York, from the Rev. John R. Hykes, agent at Shanghai, and have been forwarded to the state department in Washington.

Some of the letters, written as late as Sept. 27, tell of a threatening famine that may affect at least a million inhabitants of the provinces in which the missionaries are trying to work. They urge the necessity of having troops remain in China as long as possible. All the missionaries were opposed to their withdrawal.

Dr. Hykes reports that the native Christians are suffering and that the society's missionaries will not be able to carry on their work for at least six months. The native missionary force in the Shangtung province has been practically annihilated and all the property destroyed. Of the 18 men composing the native staff of the Bible society only four are accounted for. The rest, with their families, have been massacred. All of the American workers have escaped safely.

The famine, it is believed, will most affect the people of Chili, Shansi and Honan, and American missionaries, it is feared, will suffer with the rest. Writing under date of Sept. 17, Dr. Hykes reports that the attitude of Chinese officials who formerly appeared friendly to the Christians has undergone a great change and that Chinese officials who were openly hostile to foreigners were favored by the government.

## EXPORTS OF OUR SHOES.

**American Footgear Gaining Favor in France and Other Countries.**

American shoes are gaining in favor in France, and the importation into that country is steadily increasing in spite of high import duties, according to official statistics forwarded to the state department by Vice Consul Hanauer at Frankfort.

These figures show that during the first six months of the present year the value of shoes exported from France was 7,995,750 francs ($1,543,186) against 9,137,590 francs ($1,767,415) last year. In the first half of 1899 there were imported into France 422,500 pairs of shoes; in the first half of 1900, 304,500 pairs.

American shoes valued at 37,000 francs ($7,141) were imported into France during the month of May alone. Consul Hanauer quotes The Shoe Market, a German technical journal, as stating that United States shoes are crowding those of French make out of the South American markets.

## ENGLISH HORSE RACING.

### Views of Turfman J. A. Drake, Who Beat the Britishers.

### PLEASED WITH THE TURF ABROAD.

**Attributes Lord Durham's Agitation to Patriotism and a Desire to Conserve Home Racing and Breeding Interests—Considers Englishmen Not Up to Date in Training.**

John A. Drake of Chicago, whose operations on the English turf this season have been of a phenomenal and sensational character, arrived at New York on the Deutschland the other night. He appears to have improved physically while abroad and expresses himself as well pleased with his experience.

"I wish," said he to a reporter of the New York Herald, "to correct any impression that may have been created that I was not well treated by English turfmen. Some unpleasant happenings caused me to sell my horses and come home, but as a whole my connection with the English turf was exceedingly pleasant and satisfactorily profitable. The English sportsmen whom I met occasionally or frequently treated me royally. They are good sportsmen and their racing is on a higher plane than ours. Their aims are higher and their officials are men of high qualification and character. The only trouble in my case was I beat them a little too often. While it was gratifying to me to win with 14 horses, patriotic Englishmen could hardly be expected to derive enjoyment from such a cause.

"It was no doubt patriotism that led Lord Durham to make the stricture he did concerning Americans and to agitate and cause the adoption by the Jockey club of new rules in the interest of English jockeys and breeders. He was evidently actuated by a desire to conserve home interests in the breeding farm and in the saddle. I do not believe he intended his reflections on Americans to have a general application. With some of his remarks about the following which Americans jockeys and trainers have attracted to Newmarket and elsewhere I quite agree.

"There is no denying that there are now in England a lot of American touts and adventurers who are undesirable and offensive if not vicious visitors, and the worst part of it is they endeavor to pass as turfmen or friends of American turfmen or riders. They are not wanted anywhere. It is mortifying and humiliating to American trainers and riders who are honestly pursuing their vocations over there to have an alleged following that is so disreputable. A special application of Lord Durham's remarks to those individuals makes his action in every way commendable.

"But when Lord Durham asked and induced the Jockey club to extend the five pounds apprentice allowance to handicaps and to abrogate the nine pounds allowance heretofore conceded to foreign bred horses he paid a tribute to American skill in the saddle. American horses and the ability with which they are handled. The action of the Jockey club is equivalent to an acknowledgment that American racing talent and American energy are entitled to exacting consideration.

"The simple statement of the case is the Englishmen are not up to date. They are behind the times when compared with their American cousins. Yankee activity, energy and progressiveness have overcome Englishmen in yachting, athletics, billiards, boxing and sculling and finally on the turf, where British superiority was much vaunted and presumably invulnerable. It will mean something to English turfmen when they recognize that intelligence can accomplish more than doping or trickery. In my opinion, our trainers are decidedly superior to English trainers, and a comparison of jockeys would be superfluous.

"Their apprentice allowance will be very generally claimed if their youngsters be given opportunities to ride, for all their boys are apprentices until they are 21. Many of our boys are at their best before attaining their majority. The best rider in England today is Johnny Reiff, and he is about 15. And as a trainer Wishard is the enigma of the English turf. They are at a loss to account for the improvement horses have shown under his handling. His success with Royal Flush was to them astounding.

"They thought the horse of no account, and their bookmakers laid against him accordingly. That is why Mr. Gates and I won so largely on the horse when he won the Royal cup at Ascot. We won more than we could possibly have won on a race in this country.

"So far as the future of the American jockey in England is concerned, I believe his ability and behavior will be all important factors in determining his chances. The best of English turfmen like to see their horses win, whether they back them or not, and when good jockeys are available English owners will engage them to ride good horses. When seeking a capable rider, the ideal English turfman who owns a good horse will not be likely to pass an American jockey of recognized ability.

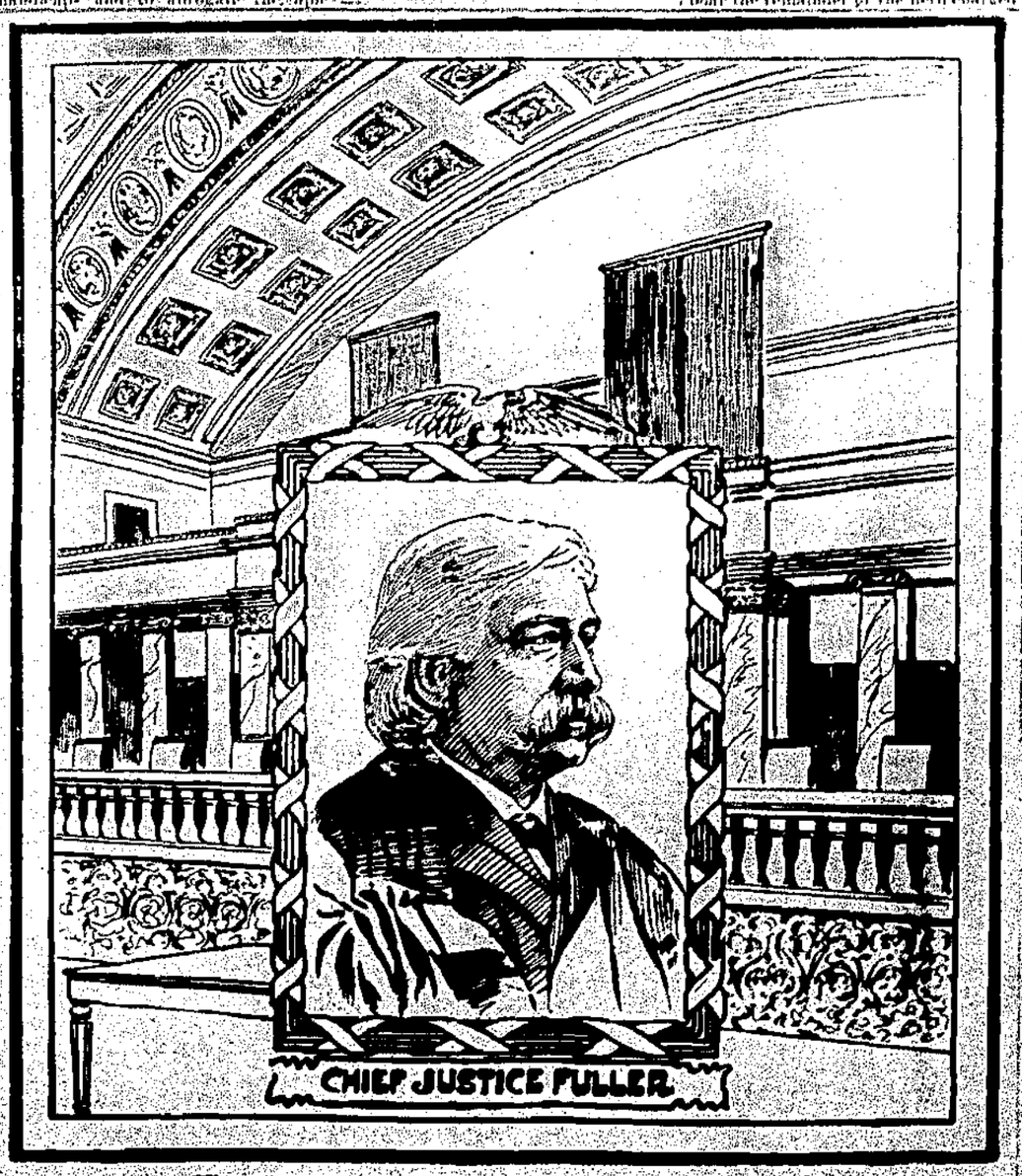
"The English gentleman does not admire a jockey who is swagger or what we would call fresh, but will be inclined to overlook an objectionable characteristic of that kind if the swagger individual is skillful and in good standing with the Jockey club. If jockeys become too swagger, the Jockey club will probably relieve them of licenses. American jockeys have almost without exception been given credit for trying to win."

**A Consideration.**

The summer girl will vanish soon,
The autumn girl appears,
And Algernon, devoted swain,
Is moved almost to tears.

He sees her in his day dreams and
Reflects, with jealous gaze,
That ice cream eats water coats
Much less than matinees.

—Washington Star.




**THE SUPREME COURT TAKES UP AN IMPORTANT CASE**

**In taking up the consideration of the constitutional rights of the Porto Ricans and Filipinos the United States supreme court opens a case in which there is widespread interest.**

## WILD PORK FOR MARKET

### Packers Looking to Profit Out of Hogs In Arizona.

### LARGE HERDS SOMETIMES FOUND.

**Large Packing House May Be Established at the Head of the Gulf of California—Packing of Turtles Also to Be a Part of Proposed Industry.**

Representatives of meat packers in Kansas City and Chicago have been in southwestern Arizona in the last few weeks investigating the advisability of establishing there a large packing house at the head of the gulf of Mexico, where wild pork and turtles will be prepared for the market, says the New York Sun. Over vast stretches of territory along the southern part of the Colorado river wild hogs roam in herds sometimes of great size. It is believed that the supply will be large enough to keep a large plant in constant operation for several years, at the same time ridding the country of a pest and making room for the establishment of a big industry in the raising of the domestic hog in a locality peculiarly adapted for that purpose.

For about a quarter of a century wild hogs have been found in southwestern Arizona, and their number has been constantly increasing. The animal grows to large size, feeding almost entirely along the river on a root peculiar to the Colorado and grass resembling a species of alfalfa, or Chilean clover. Of all the game in this part of the west there is none other which entails so much danger in the hunting. As a rule, the hogs go in droves, and to attack one is to encourage a force onslaught from the others.

Only on horseback is it safe to hunt the animals, and even then one must have a mount quick in action, as the hogs are incredibly swift and almost if not quite as fast as the average horse. They are powerful brutes, with long, lean limbs and heavy, muscular joints attached to bodies which are more like the "razor backs" of the south than anything else. Equipped with long tusks they can cut down a horse in a twinkling, and a man on foot stands no chance for his life in an attack from a herd. If one of a herd is killed, the others seem to go wild with rage and will attack a party of almost any size. So dangerous is the practice of hunting them that only an occasional party ventures to try the sport.

Several weeks ago a party from Denver, here for the winter, went to Yuma and from there went on a hog hunt. Accompanied by a Mexican guide, they found a herd of 20 quietly feeding in a marsh along the river bottom. Holding the dogs in check they fired a volley into the herd, killing four and wounding another. Turning like lightning and following the lead of a great boar the remainder of the herd charged in the direction of the firing. The hunters rushed to where their horses were standing, and all but one mounted and escaped. The man who was last to reach the horses was about to leap into the saddle when his mount broke her halter and dashed away. Dropping his rifle the man climbed a small willow tree, getting out of reach just as the herd rushed up and tore at the small trunk in an effort to dislodge him. Perched on a limb he used his revolver with good effect, while the dogs worried the herd, and his friends, returning to the rescue, picked off his besiegers until only three or four were left. These hurried to the river bank and, tumbling down the steep sides, disappeared in the brush. In three days the party killed nearly a hundred hogs and, smoking and drying the meat, sent it into Los Angeles.

There is a difference of opinion as to the origin of the Arizona wild hog. According to one theory, Thomas Blythe more than 20 years ago sought to establish a colony at the head of the gulf of California, and one of the industries established was pig raising. A large number of thoroughbred hogs were procured, and when the colony failed the pigs were turned out. Fostered by the abundance of wild feed the herd grew and spread over a great expanse of river bottom until now there are doubtless several hundred thousand scattered along the river. Contrary to this belief, the Indians say that the wild hog has been a native of this territory as far back as their traditions reach, but they say that the hogs have increased in size, a condition which brings out a theory that the Blythe hogs were probably crossed with the wild pigs which were there before they were turned out to shift for themselves. Wild hog meat is of a peculiarly fine flavor, that of the younger pigs being far superior to the pork from domestic swine.

The packing of turtles is intended to be an important part of the proposed industry. The turtles in the lower Colorado grow to immense size, and their flesh is in great demand in California, whence many of them are sent east. Heretofore the freight rates have been a bar to the industry, it having been necessary to ship the turtles alive, thus sending along many parts which are not available for food and making the price of the good parts out of the reach of the average epicure. By packing only the useful parts of the turtle for shipment east the promoters of the plant believe that a profitable industry can be established.

## LATEST IN FASHIONS.

**Some of the New Ideas in Vogue This Season.**

The reign of the velvet dress has set in again. For long it has been banished, at all events, for street wear. Now it is once more with us, in black chiefly, sometimes plain, sometimes with its surface covered with spots of various dimensions, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Pearly gray tones of velvet are favored for house and reception gowns, the majority enriched by pearl and silver embossed embroidery and softened by chiffon. The gray velvet gown is an ideal one for matrons with white hair, and it seems specially designed to show off antique lace.

Black velvet has great possibilities before it this winter in relieving unknown in the hands of fashionable dressmakers. It is much used for dinner gowns cut en princesse, with few trimmings or adornments beyond some rare lace on the corsage. A very elegant model is untrimmed except for shoulder straps of diamonds. Black velvet, too, makes some of the modish three-quarter length loose coats trimmed with rich furs, and here be it said that furs are the finest trimming for black velvet. The passementerie of jet and the bugles which are so often seen give it the touch of commonplaceness which has caused it to fall rather into disrepute. Velveteen makes a capital substitute for velvet for tea gowns, but for cloaks or dinner gowns it tells its own tale and that not an effective one.

## NEW GERMAN GUN.

**Description of the Quick Firer Adopted For the Kaiser's Army.**

As the new quick firing machine gun stood the test admirably during this year's imperial maneuvers they will now be introduced throughout the whole German army, the regiments on the western frontier receiving them first, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London Standard. During the maneuvers they were used both as an aid for the infantry and as protection for the cavalry. They are mounted with springs on four wheeled carriages drawn by four horses. The barrel is surrounded by a bronze jacket, and the intermediate space is filled with water in order to keep the barrel cool. Each gun has a mounted soldier for the horses and four men to work it, two of them sitting on the carriage when marching and two on the ammunition wagon. The latter contains 250 cartridges in belts which work automatically and so rapidly that 500 to 600 shots can be fired within a minute.

The officers and men have a special uniform of greyish green, and all the leather parts, including the boots, are khaki, the collars and badges being red. The men are also armed with the new chasseur rifle and have pioneering implements, while the noncommissioned officers carry revolvers. The practice made with this weapon can be easily observed and corrected, and military experts consider it excellent in every way.

## FINE RECORD

### The Fiscal Year Just Ended In a Class by Itself.

### BREAKS ALL RECORDS

### Receipts Are Greater Than in Any Previous Year in History.

### EXPENDITURES ARE LESS

**Deficiency of $89,111,560 Is Wiped Out and $79,527,060 Remain as a Surplus.**

### NICE INCHEASE IN CIRCULATION

**In Fifteen Months Money Is Increased $180,810,744 and There Is Now in Circulation $2,116,294,988—Of This Amount Only Fifteen Per Cent Is in National Banknotes—Almost Forty Per Cent In Gold.**

Washington, Nov. 13.—According to the annual report of the United States treasurer, Ellis H. Roberts, made public Monday the net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were $576,240,852, the largest in the history of the country, exceeding those of 1866, the next highest, by $47,291,366. The increase of $51,280,232 over the preceding year was contributed to from all the general sources, but chiefly from customs and internal revenue. On the side of the expenditures there was a net decline of $117,384,184 in comparison with 1899, so that the deficiency of $89,111,560 for that year was converted into a surplus of $79,527,060 in 1900.

With the exception of July, 1899, when there was a deficiency of $8,606,832 a surplus was realized for every month of the year, the one for July being the largest at $17,895,159. The largest receipts for a single day were $5,199,513, February 26, 1900, and the largest expenditures $4,802,000, July 2, 1900. The largest surplus on any one day was $4,047,856, August 29, and the largest deficiency $7,318,021, July 5, 1899. The aggregate amount of money of all kinds in circulation on October 1, 1900 is estimated at $2,113,294,982, an increase of $180,810,744 in fifteen months, of which $94,440,320 was due to the enlarged use of gold and gold certificates. The increase per capita was from $25.28 to $27.01. The per capita of gold at the latter date was $10.60, which is greater than that of all the currency in 1882.

On October 1, 39.24 per cent of the total circulation was in gold and gold certificates, 26.15 in silver dollars, silver certificates and treasury notes; 15.36 per cent in United States notes and 15.11 per cent in national bank notes.

While the volume of United States notes, treasury notes and silver certificates is limited by statutory provisions the stock of gold is constantly growing. The metallic stock of money is estimated for October 1, 1900, at $1,040,288,820 in gold; $568,305,367 in silver dollars and bullion and $86,000,748 in fractional silver coin, an aggregate of $1,711,644,935.

**He Was Slow.**

He—I've been waiting for the last half hour for a chance to kiss you!

She—Poor fellow! You have my sympathy.

He—What do you mean?

She—You require the services of an optician.—Chicago News.

**Fair Warning.**

"Did you break something, Bridget?

"Now, don't you be makin excuses to come into the kitchen all the time. You know how jealous the mistress is."—New York Journal.

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# THE JAPANESE POLICY.

## Movement to Stiffen Backbone of Government In China.

### NOT FEELING AGAINST RUSSIANS.

**Growing Consciousness Among the Japanese That Their Country Holds the Balance of Power—Position of the Marquis Ito—Some of the Press Opinions.**

A leading newspaper has the following comment to make upon the situation in China and the "stiffening" of the governments of the world at the present time, writes C. L. F. Dubois, the special correspondent of the New York Mail and Express at Kobe, Japan, under the date of Sept. 20: "At first sight it would hardly be thought necessary in this the closing year of the nineteenth century, when the whole civilized world is resounding with the clash of arms, to stiffen the backs of governments with a view to making them more eager and alert to defend national interests. Nevertheless we have the new Cuban league, founded in England, which is clearly intended to have a stiffening effect on the government; we have American and German merchants at Shanghai wiring to their respective governments in favor of strong measures; we have British ministers assembled in conference at Shanghai, forgetful of their part in the outbreak, and wiring their views on the punishment of Chinese officials to Lord Salisbury.

"In Japan there is the Kokumin Domei Kai, founded with the express purpose of giving nerve and backbone to Japanese diplomacy and placing on record a strong protest against the doings of Russia in the Manchurian district. All these various groups of societies are doubtless apprehensive that their governments may not be on the qui vive to seize all the opportunities that may present themselves. Each society and group is clearly of the opinion that if its respective government took a firm and unyielding attitude the whole problem would be solved.

PRINCE KONOYE.

"The chairman of the Japanese society which is to advise their government is Prince Konoye, president of the house of peers, a statesman who commands great respect and the confidence of the people. He has traveled extensively on the European continent and in Asia and has had the advantage of studying the complex problem in China at first hand, so that his influence has naturally great weight. In his opinion it is highly important that Japan should put forth all her energies to guarantee the integrity of China, and from a knowledge of the prince's views this is generally understood to mean that Russia should at all costs be prevented from obtaining full control of Manchuria, especially the territory contiguous to Korea. The society, it seems, intends to declare itself for a strong foreign policy, and this has aroused the attention of Marquis Ito's new political party, the principles of which I briefly outlined in one of my recent letters.

"On the 18th inst. the Constitutional Political association adopted a strong resolution against the manifesto issued by the National union, declaring that the action taken by the society was disadvantageous to the best interests of the state and putting on record its strong disapproval of the views there expressed. The result is that those members of the National union who have joined the Constitutionals are expected to send in their resignations.

"The incident is interesting, as it affords a very good indication of Marquis Ito's views on the Chinese question, and as Marquis Ito is known to have great influence with the present ministry it may fairly be inferred that the Japanese government intends to adhere to its present policy of moderation in China and the maintenance of existing relations with the powers.

"If the integrity of the Chinese empire can be maintained, the Japanese government will be perfectly satisfied, while if, in addition the independence of Korea can be guaranteed, or Japan be regarded as exercising, with the consent of the powers, the duty of a protector, the government might not be unwilling that Russia's sphere of influence in Manchuria should be extended or its revisionary character recognized. However this may be, one thing is certain, and that is that the Kokumin Domei Kai, as against the pronounced hostility of Marquis Ito's party, will exercise but little effect upon the present situation.

"It is very interesting to note some of the opinions held by the Japanese press at the present time. The Jiji Shimpo, Tokyo, adopts a very moderate tone on the Chinese situation, being of the opinion that it is not quite fair to indulge in suspicions of Russia and Germany, as both of these nations need more troops there to preserve the balance of power. Even should they cherish nefarious ambitions, the Jiji thinks they could easily be held in check, as all the force they could muster would be a mere drop in the bucket to that which could be brought against them in the far east should the worst come.

"This is not the only indication that Japan is beginning to become conscious that she herself holds, and will continue to hold, the real balance of power, in spite of all that the occident may threaten to do. The problem of transportation, it would seem, continues to be the chief factor in the situation. The Yomiuri thinks that peace negotiations are but another name for discord and that unless some power such as America or Japan, now standing aloof from the ambitious squabbles of the European nations, can bring forward some practical scheme for intervention, the most disastrous results will speedily follow.

## RUSSIA WANTS PEACE.

**Her National Scheme to the Development of Her Resources.**

The present czar has been something of a puzzle to the world. Much was expected of him by the friends of Russian progress because of his known inclination toward liberalism. His course has been somewhat, but not wholly, disappointing, says the Chautauquan. A considerable influence has been retained by Pobedonostzeff, whose views have already been referred to. The Russian national party has grown in strength until revolution and socialism, if they exist, are lost in greater movements and are heard of no more. The good understanding with France continues, being based on the solid ground of financial self interest.

The general peace policy inaugurated by Alexander III has been emphasized by an attempt to reach a basis of universal peace through the peace congress at The Hague. The initiation of this movement by Russia has been the subject of heated controversy as to the Russian motive. It may have been due in part to the enlightened views of the czar, but its promotion by Russia was unquestionably dictated by self interest. It is to be noted that Russia is now at the highest point of prosperity that she has yet attained and is putting forth strenuous efforts to extend and consolidate her vast empire.

Peace is the need of the Russian industrials—a peace that will enable them to negotiate with China for Manchuria and to utilize their wealth in the building of railroads and in promoting unity in other ways. They do not wish to be disturbed in the Russification of Finland and the other provinces, which is an important part of the nationalist scheme.

## INVASION OF INDIA.

**American Cigarettes Carrying All Before Them in the Orient.**

The idea that the native Indian eschews all but his native tobacco, which he takes mostly in the form of cheroots, receives a hard shock from the newly issued official Review of the Trade of India. It appears that in 1898-9 the imports of manufactured tobacco, especially in the shape of cigarettes, underwent much expansion.

It is no longer true that the consumption of imported tobacco is practically confined to the Anglo-Indian population. Cigarettes made in America are being extensively imported now with special reference to the requirements of the native smoker, says the London Daily Mail. They are greatly in evidence in and about Calcutta and other large cities, where they are beginning to supersede the unclean and unsavory compounds smoked in native apparatus.

Imported cottons have largely superseded the production of the native hand loom; imported mineral oil and dyes have superseded the inferior articles produced in the country, to the great advantage of the consumer; imported sugar is also gradually beginning to thrust back the inferior and dirty sugar hitherto offered to the Indian consumer, and now it seems that Indian tobacco is to recoil before the invasion of foreign tobacco made up in neatly packed cigarettes.

Another turn of the wheel, and when the people have become accustomed to the better article the capitalist will arise and make it on the spot of Indian tobacco, to the advantage of both producer and consumer, as has been done with cotton goods and will be done with sugar.

**Twenty Miles For a Penny.**

The Russian government has decided upon the introduction of specially cheap fares upon the Transsiberian railway in order to encourage immigration to the country, says the Dagblad of Stockholm. A ticket from Russia to Tobolsk only costs 4s. 6d., and from Tobolsk to any station whatever in Siberia the fare is only 9 shillings. Thus the tripper can cover about 6,000 miles for a matter of 13 shillings.

**The Open Door.**

The open door for China—
Doors that are closed shut in
Squalor and superstition
And the old, old slayer of sin;
The sin of the primal peoples,
Cunning and fierce and tall,
With foul untruth and lack of ruth
And hate as deep as hell.

The open door for China!
And hail to the coming light,
For Dawn'd eyes and stifled cries
Are theirs in her awful sight—
The light of the white man's gospel,
The might of the white man's law,
Woman and slave to lift and save
From the "ancient dragon's" maw.

Blood of the pale young martyrs,
New cries for the white man's creed;
Of the martyr tree that is yet to be
It shows the battle seed.
Their hands may still see it
From the place of the golden door;
They died, they died, their hands set wide
The leaves of the "open door!"
—Ellen M. Channing, in Boston Journal.

# LIFE OF ADVENTURE.

## EMIN PASHA AND HIS MANY NARROW ESCAPES.

**New Inspector General of the British Forces in the Sudan—Twelve Years of Persecution and Torture—Disciple of Gordon and Kitchener.**

Very few men can look back upon lives that have been as crowded with adventures and narrow escapes from death as that of Sir Rudolph Slatin, better known as Slatin Pasha, who has just been appointed inspector general of the British forces in the Sudan. He is certainly the most remarkable

Photo by Turk, Vienna.
SLATIN PASHA.

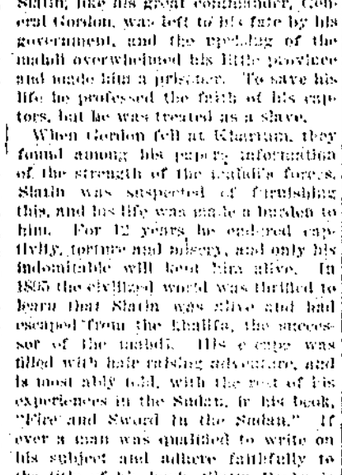
adventurer living today, and history presents very few instances of men who have gone through so many battles or met with so many hairbreadth escapes.

Slatin Pasha is still a young man, about 30 years of age. He is an Austrian by birth, and entered the English Egyptian army when a mere boy. His ability and mental quickness soon attracted attention, and the command of a Sudan province was given to him. This was in the seventies, a time of great unrest in Egypt and the Sudan. Slatin, like his great commander, General Gordon, was left to his fate by his government, and the uprising of the mahdi overwhelmed his little province and made him a prisoner. To save his life he professed the faith of his captors, but he was treated as a slave.

When Gordon fell at Khartum, they found among his papers information of the strength of the mahdi's forces. Slatin was suspected of furnishing this, and his life was made a burden to him. For 12 years he endured cruelty, torture and misery, and only his indomitable will kept him alive. In 1895 the civilized world was thrilled to learn that Slatin was alive and had escaped from the khalifa, the successor of the mahdi. His escape was filled with hair raising adventure, and is most ably told, with the rest of his experiences in the Sudan, in his book, "Fire and Sword in the Sudan." If ever a man was qualified to write on his subject and adhere faithfully to the title of his book, Slatin Pasha is that man. He gained the title of pasha, which means chief, while serving in the Egyptian army. He was with Kitchener when that general completed the British subjugation of the Sudan.

**Home For Kruger.**

President, or rather ex-President, Kruger, who is going to Europe on a Dutch warship, has taken good care to see that most if not all of his great private fortune goes with him. He would therefore be in no need of a house, even if one of his Belgian admirers had not offered to him a very



CHATEAU DE NUMERIES.

handsome place, Chateau de Numeries, as a home. Kruger's visit is causing some uneasiness in Europe, as it is feared that the wily old statesman may use his sanctuary as a base of intrigue against Great Britain. Out of respect for and possibly fear of the British fleet, the other European governments will receive him merely as a private individual or as ex-presidents of other countries are received.

## MUSIC IN THE HOME.

**Mme. von Klenner and Her Addresses to American Mothers.**

Miss Evans von Klenner is attracting much attention by her addresses to American mothers, especial interest being manifested in her paper before the Mothers' Council at Buffalo entitled "The Influence of Music in the

Photo by Row & Sands, New York.
MME. EVANS VON KLENNER.

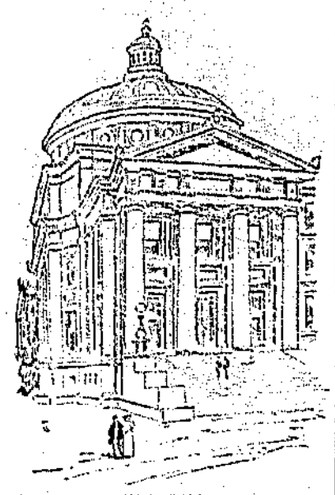
Home." Mme. von Klenner was one of the few women honored at the Paris exposition as the representative of the Garcia vocal method. She was invited by the French government to participate in the department of arts' exhibit.

Under her special supervision Mme. von Klenner with infinite care prepared for the exhibition a comprehensive and exhaustive resume of her work as the Garcia exponent in America, showing minutely the progress of the method, by diet with reports of pupils, experts and physicians on the daily of the method in America and its thorough adaptation to the development of the voice and the art of singing.

## EARL HALL.

**Columbia University's New Building and Its Purpose.**

Our great universities not only aim at the mental education of young men in their courses of study, but they also almost invariably raise the moral tone of their attendants. To that end in every college of importance there are various associations which have as their aim the spiritual and religious



EARL HALL.

uplifting of their members. Sometimes such associations are sectarian, but more frequently they are ready to welcome students of any creed. The Young Men's Christian association has a branch in almost all of the large universities, and its influence for good is very great.

Besides the Young Men's Christian association, a few of the larger universities possess buildings, undenominational and unsectarian in character, which serve as centers of the spiritual life of the universities. Sometimes also the sectarian societies meet here on a common basis. Such a building is the one which is to be presented to Columbia university by William Earl Dodge, a millionaire New York merchant and philanthropist. Mr. Dodge has given hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Young Men's Christian association, more than any other individual helper. His gift to Columbia university will be known as Earl Hall. Mr. Dodge suggested to the trustees that it be under association management, because that is a permanent body, and added:

"It is my desire that the building should not be used for distinctly dogmatic or denominational teaching, but I want the charter under which it is administered to be so broadly interpreted as to permit organizations of Roman Catholic students or of Hebrew students, whose objects are to promote the spiritual and religious life of such students, to hold their meetings in this building as freely as any others. In a word, my desire is that the building shall be to Columbia what Barnes Hall is to Cornell, what Phillips Brooks House is to Harvard or what the parish house is to a city church—a center of religious and philanthropic activity."

# ANCIENT NORSE MILL.

## ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING RELICS OF OLD KANSAS.

**Scarcity of Old Time Memorials in the Prairie States—Former Capitols of Kansas—Statue of "John Brown of Ossawatomie."**

Our great western prairie states, rich though they are in many forms of wealth, are poor in building material. This accounts in part for the paucity of memorials of olden times, so that a bona fide relic of even a half century ago is a rare sight. The progressive farmers of the west are just awakening to the necessity of preserving the few relics that they have, among which none possesses a greater degree of interest than the old Norse windmill at Lawrence, Kan. This old mill, erected nearly 50 years ago by three Swedes, stands on a hill and is a conspicuous feature of the landscape.

The builders of the mill went out west with the idea of reaping a fortune from the winds of the prairies. To that end they brought workmen from Norway and Sweden and erected their mill in European style, with wide spreading arms and an opening in the stone base through which horses could be driven. The huge arms of the old mill are 40 feet in length. The machinery is mostly of oak, and, though it seems rude and clumsy, it did good service for the early settlers of the prairies. For several years the old mill has been deserted, for modern mills, with their new fangled machinery, have robbed it of its trade. It has long defied wind and weather, but the tooth of time has been so long gnawing at it that the effects are becoming visible. During the civil war Quantrell and his raiders attempted to destroy the old mill, but their efforts were in vain. The people of the town of Lawrence are trying to save it by popular subscription or hope to have the state buy the old structure for a museum that shall be a memorial of the old days of the state. Besides, ruins are rare in Kansas, and this is such a noteworthy one that it well deserves preservation.

Kansas has one or two other reminders of the old days of the state which are

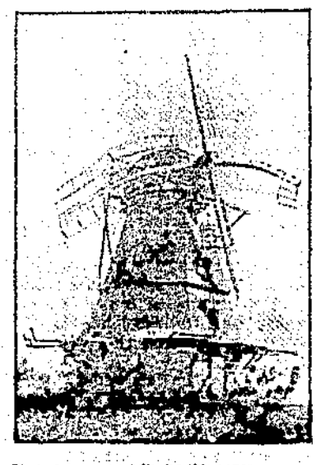


Photo taken especially for this paper.
OLD NORSE MILL IN KANSAS.

well worth saving. First and last the Sunflower State has had seven capitols, commencing with a stone structure two stories high, 40 by 80 feet in outside dimensions, and ending with the present handsome building at Topeka. The first capitol of the state is still standing at what was once Pawnee, the one time capital of Kansas. The statehouse stands out on the plain, deserted, its roof gone and the interior a hiding place for rattlesnakes, coyotes and owls. The state has been asked to preserve the old ruin as an interesting memorial of the early struggles of the settlers to establish a commonwealth.

Another Kansas relic which is well worth preservation is the John Brown statue at Ossawatomie. It was reported once that it had been struck by lightning, and the entire state mourned it. The report, however, proved false, and all the damage that the statue has suffered has been at the unfeeling hands of relic hunters. Kansas has no fitting memorial of her great citizen, and it is proposed to make the old monument a nucleus for the proper commemoration of the sturdy old enthusiast's deeds for his state. The State Historical society hopes to secure from the next session of the legislature such action as will aid the state in making proper preservation of some of its rare reminders and relics, as it should do.

## QUEEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

**Infanta Maria Mercedes of Spain Reported to Be Engaged.**

The Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, who is reported to be affianced to the Duke of Abruzzi, has had an interesting career. She is the elder of two sisters of the young king of Spain. The king was born six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII, and in the interim the infanta, or Princess Maria Mercedes, reigned as queen. She is now about 20 years of age.

Like the young queen of Holland, the Spanish princess has been reported engaged many times. The Duke of Abruzzi is the Italian prince who recently broke the "farthest north" record.

From her latest photo.
INFANTA MARIA DE LAS MERCEDES

# PRIZES FOR CHOIR SINGERS.

**Said to Be Few and Far Between in New York.**

The prizes for singers in this city in the shape of high salaried choir engagements are few, and the exaggerated stories which are published throughout the country about the large incomes of the successful ones bring each year to New York a large number of candidates for singing engagements. They come with voices which have been praised by their teachers and many of them, when they find no opening for them in churches, drift into the choruses of the opera. At a small gathering of choir singers one of the successful ones vouched for the following story about a choir singer who for several years has commanded a large salary in one of the wealthiest churches. It illustrates the difficulties that one candidate for honors had to overcome before he reached his goal. He may be called Jones.

More than ten years ago a woman, who had taken singing lessons from an excellent teacher of vocal music in this city, went to a western mining town and for her own amusement taught singing to a few young men and girls who had natural gifts in this direction. Among them was Jones, hardly more than a boy, and at that time working as a miner. The possibilities of Jones' voice interested his teacher. He was accustomed only to a miner's life, and his natural refinement would never have been suspected at that time. Jones improved rapidly and his teacher persuaded him to come to New York and study under her old teacher.

"You have naturally," she said, "one of the best voices that I ever heard. With a little training you will be able to earn, by singing in a choir on Sundays, about ten times your present wages."

"Then I will go to New York," said Jones, "and become a choir singer."

The woman gave him a strong recommendation to her old teacher and when the latter had tested Jones' voice he said: "You have an excellent voice, and with proper training you may earn a large salary with it."

"Very well," said Jones. "You teach me until I can get an engagement, and I will pay you."

"That would mean too long a wait," said the teacher.

"Why do you say that?" asked the miner.

"I will tell you frankly," said the teacher. "I believe that your voice might be developed with six months' training—that is, physically developed. To do the work which you hope to do, however, you would have to be almost born anew. You are rough and uncouth. Go to a fashionable church tomorrow and see the men who attend it. Study their clothes, manners and appearances, then think to yourself that you must become outwardly as presentable as they are and mentally, perhaps very much more responsive, before you can gain success. You need grooming, manners and mental development, and I believe that it will take you at least ten years to acquire them."

Fortunately for the young miner, the woman who discovered him had recommended him to a wealthy, music loving family in this city. When they heard the teacher's verdict about his voice, they assumed the expense of his lessons and put him in the way to get the other training which he needed. He was taught the manners of polite society, and these lessons were harder for him than his vocal lessons. He was taught how to dress, and, in fact, his training was somewhat similar to that advertised by some of the young women's finishing schools. He read and studied. His vocal teacher showed him how to develop his voice and to use it to the best advantage. It was a general polishing process. No one would now suspect that Jones had been an uneducated, rough miner. He commands a large salary whenever he sings. The singer who told the story said that against such obstacles not one man in a thousand would have persisted. "This was an extreme case," he said, "and this man's voice warranted his efforts. If the average young man who had vocal ambitions to achieve in this city, however, knew the obstacles he must surmount, he would not come here to drift into a comic opera chorus. There is only a fighting chance for the musical man with the musical voice, and to seize it he must have untiring energy."—New York Sun.

**Is This Church Visible?**

The Middlesex probate court, at East Cambridge, Mass., has been called upon to decide whether or not a certain church is "visible." It seems that a deceased member of the Independent Baptist church of Woburn left a trust fund of $1,000 for the benefit of her fellow members, the interest to be paid to them so long as the church "maintained its visibility and the doctrine of the old school Baptist principles." The residuary legatees, to whom the money was to revert if at any time the church should forfeit the title to it, claim that the society no longer "maintains its visibility." It has only nine members, only one of whom lives in Woburn, and it does not support a preacher. On the other hand, the society claims that, according to its doctrines, it is still a church within the meaning of the testator.

**Polite Horses.**

Occasionally an English writer needs editing. Witness the following, taken from a prominent London magazine, the writer being in the midst of a description of the queen's garden party:

"Presently Lord Pembroke and Sir Ponsonby Fane managed that the vast concourse of men and women in the grounds should form two long lanes, and between them the queen and princess passed slowly in their carriage, drawn by two grays bowing right and left."—Philadelphia Ledger.

# MISTAKES IN CHARTS.

## Many South Sea Islands Found Misplaced on Official Maps.

### WORK OF FISH COMMISSION SHIP.

**Officers of the Albatross Reported Nearly All the Islands From Two to a Dozen Miles Out of the Way. World's Record For Deep Sea Net Dredging Made.**

Officers of the United States fish commission steamer Albatross, which has just returned to San Francisco from a 14 months' cruise in the south seas and in Japanese and Alaskan waters, have learned that nearly all of the south sea islands are mischarted anywhere from two to a dozen miles, making steering by chart extremely dangerous, says the New York Herald. The exceptions are the Fiji group, owned by Great Britain, and the Tahiti group, owned by France.

In about the middle of Bering sea the officers discovered a bank 200 fathoms below the surface where the charts showed 2,600 fathoms depth. This bank is from five to ten miles in extent. Knowledge of its existence will permit navigators to try soundings in that part of the ocean when they wish to determine their bearings in cloudy weather. As the sky is sometimes overcast in these latitudes for days and nights continuously the usual solar or astral observations are not always possible. The bank is in 54 degrees 20 minutes north and longitude 179 degrees 30 minutes east.

A world's record for deep sea net dragging was made about 50 miles east of the Tonga group of islands in latitude 20 degrees south. Specimens of marine life were brought up from a depth of 4,200 fathoms, or nearly five miles. The greatest previous record was less than 3,000 fathoms. It was made by the British scientific deep sea exploration steamer Challenger between 1873 and 1876.

From the five mile bottom the Albatross secured specimens simply of a low form of sponge life adverting to pumice stone, indicating neither a sandy nor a muddy bottom, but one of rough volcanic rock.

Wherever time or opportunity permitted in the southern group islands the naval officers made careful hydrographic surveys to determine the depths. At the same time they compiled sailing directions which will enable navigators to steer accurately into many of the more important insular harbors. They also took magnetic observations in connection with these surveys. All this reliable data will be properly presented upon new charts and marine maps to be issued by the government, and the maritime nations of the world will profit by the published information.

Another scientific fact determined is that the temperature of the bottom of the ocean is uniform or a little more than three degrees above the freezing point. This rule holds good for all depths from 500 fathoms to 4,200 fathoms or from 3,000 feet to five miles below the surface of the sea. Aboard the Albatross is a remarkable illustration of deep sea pressure. It is a hollow glass globe eight inches in diameter with walls three-eighths of an inch thick. The globe was empty when it was sent down to a depth of nearly 2½ miles. When it came up, it was three-fourths full of water, as it is yet. That water was forced through the thick, smooth, flawless glass. A bottle of wine lowered to keep cool came up with the cork forced inside the bottle and the wine spoiled.

Shrimps in infinite variety were brought up from depths varying from a few yards to 15,000 feet. They ranged from little ones a half inch in length to giant shrimps a foot long. All were edible. They were found wherever the nets were lowered among the south sea islands and off the southern coast of Japan. That shrimps live at great depths was not known before.

From San Francisco the Albatross went southward to the Marquesas islands, in the south seas, and then thoroughly explored the neighboring Paumotu group. Then she steamed westward to the Society islands, westward again to the Cook islands and west once more to the Tonga islands. Then the Albatross steamed northwestward through the Fiji islands to the Ellice islands, then through the Gilbert islands and the Marshall islands to the northwestward, then westward through the Caroline islands, touching at Guam last February, and then to Yokohama.

The Albatross followed the south coast of Japan to the southward in May. Then she cruised through the archipelago known as the Kurile islands, stretching from Japan to the peninsula Kamchatka. A stop was made at the Russian town of Petropavlovski, near the southeastern end of Kamchatka. Then the route was eastward across the Bering sea to Unalaska and the Aleutian islands. From Unalaska southward the ship was engaged in salmon work through Bristol bay, along the southern shores of the Alaskan peninsula and throughout the southeast of Alaska.

Many of the islands of Paumotu, the Ellice, the Marshall and the Caroline groups were accurately charted by the officers of the Albatross and will be given their proper positions on new maps. The investigations seemed to show that hundreds of islands have simply been sketched in place on charts by sea captains and never correctly located. This is why they are miles out of the way. The entire cruise was without storm or serious accident or notable occurrence other than the discovery of unexpected things.

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# LATEST DISCOVERIES IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE latest information that comes to us from Signor Guglielmo Marconi, the young and famous wizard of telegraphy, is that he has finally succeeded in preventing other people from stealing, not his thunder, but his lightning. In other words, he has "syntonized" his instruments and brought wireless telegraphy, as it is called, to such perfection that he can send a message direct to its intended destination without any danger of its being intercepted on the way. The trouble with the system hitherto has been that it was too promiscuous in bestowing its favors, for while a message could be sent out from a certain station, there was no certainty that it could not be picked up by any number of "receivers" lying in wait for it at different points of the compass.

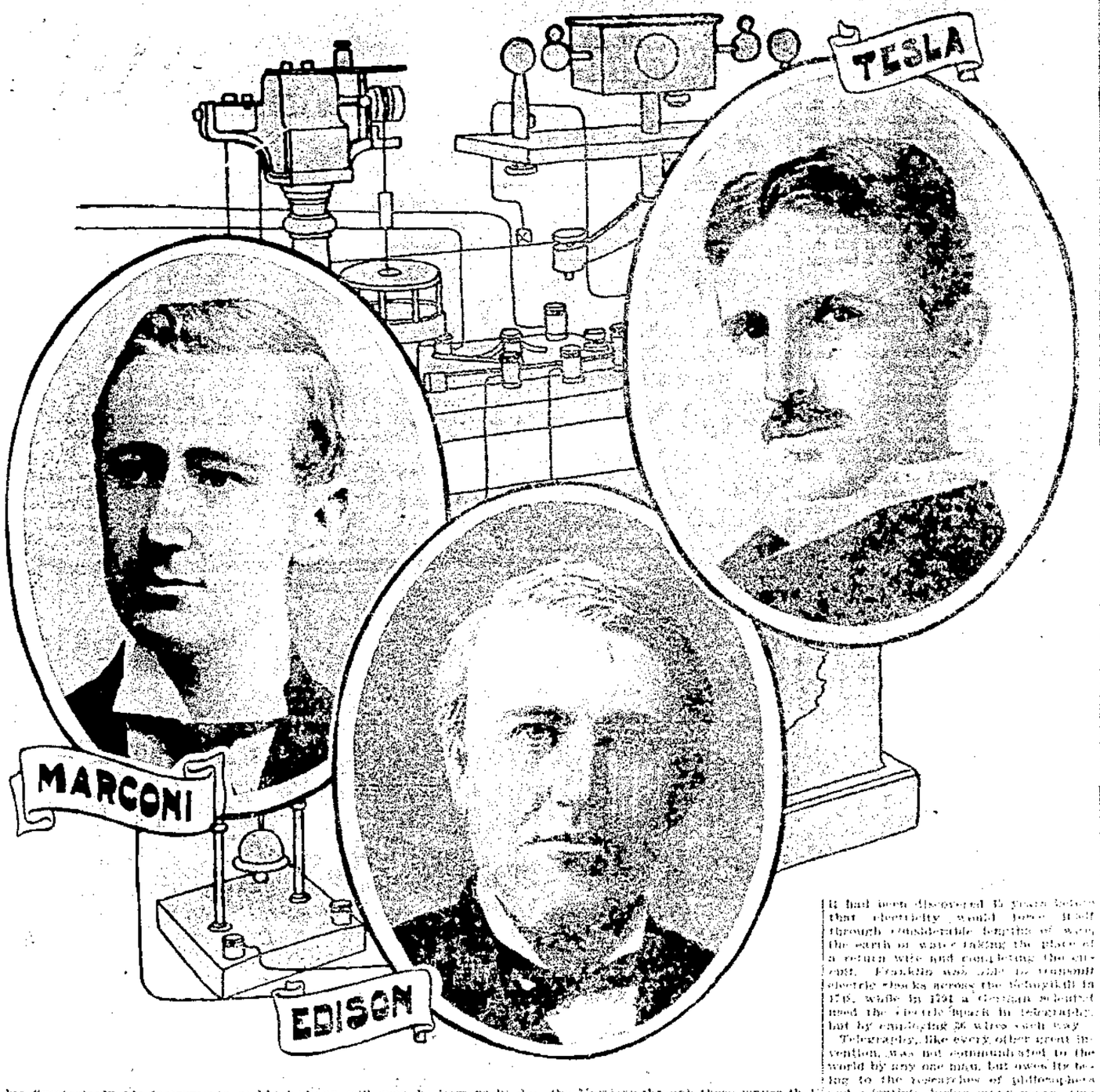
The electric waves were likely to contact also, and if several telegraphic signals were flying through the air at once, there was a likelihood that they would be hopelessly jumbled.

Another defect in the system has recently been remedied, and that is the supposed necessity for using very tall poles or masts in the transmission of messages or signals. In the experiments conducted by Marconi across the English channel the mast used was 177 feet high, though the distance was only 30 miles. Such has been the rapidity with which this invention or discovery has progressed that it was less than two months ago that an authority in electrical science stated in a technical magazine that in order to communicate by wireless telegraphy a distance of 60 miles the wire attached to the instrument should be elevated at least 100 feet above the level of the sea or surface of the earth. But now comes the astounding information that Marconi has transmitted a message that distance—beating his former record by 28 miles—and that it was received on a cylinder only four feet from the ground.

It was predicted a year ago, when experimentation with the wireless system was at its height, that before another year had closed messages would be flashing across the Atlantic from Europe to America, without wires or cables, but that in order to do this they would have to be sent from balloons a mile or so up in the air. The bugaboo of the electricians causelessly feared and combated against was the curvature of the earth; but it has transpired that the electric waves take no account of solid matter any more than of the impalpable ether, apparently, and when liberated go straight to their destination with the rapidity of light itself.

Now the two greatest objections to the forthcoming universal application of the wireless system have been removed or surmounted, and, extending the time a little, we shall doubtless witness the transmission of messages across the Atlantic without any difficulty. One of the latest applications of the "Hertzian waves" is as an auxiliary to torpedo warfare, for a young naval officer has succeeded, he claims, in harnessing them to his submarine boat and steering it without a hitch wherever he willed by a revolving apparatus which acted upon a set of magnets and manipulated the rudder.

Again, they are not only telegraphing without the use of direct wires, but also now; hoping, and it is expected that telephony will soon be immensely developed along these lines. In fact, when we consider the forces brought into conjunction in this wonderful discovery; that they deal with the occult springs of nature itself and its vastest phenomena, we may be prepared for any development short of communicating with the planets and the stars. There are some adepts of the occult who predict that we shall some time be enabled to communicate with Mars and




It had been discovered in years before that electricity would leap itself through considerable depths of water, the earth or water taking the place of a return wire and completing the circuit. Franklin was able to transmit electric shocks across the Schuylkill in 1748, while in 1794 a German scientist used the earth's mass in telegraphy, but by employing 36 wires each way.

Telegraphy, like every other great invention, was not communicated to the world by any one man, but owes its being to the researches of philosophers and scientists during many years. One of those to whom we are most indebted is Professor Henry, the first secretary of the Smithsonian institution at Washington, who in 1832 devised an instrument with the essential features of the Morse system and made great improvements in electro magnets. It was in 1837 that Morse's telegraphic instrument, so simple and effective that it is used in a modified form today, was first exhibited, and that same year Steinheil's telegraph, extending it only with a single wire and the use of the earth to complete the circuit, found favor and gave evidence of future. Many great minds were engaged upon the problem of telegraphy when Morse filed his caveat for a patent in 1837, and that very year Wheatstone and Cooke in England took out a patent for an improvement of their own.

It is but 60 years since a patent was granted Morse for his telegraph, his instrument and all since is history. It is the practical use made the first line erected, between Washington and Baltimore. Since then has come the vast development of the land lines and the submarine cables—the first of the latter, in the way "laying best and heaviest," between Governor's Island and the Battery, New York, and almost immediately carried away on the anchor of an inbounding vessel.

As with the discovery, or, rather, the development, of telegraphy by means of wires and cables, so it was with the latest and in some respects most wonderful science of wireless telegraphy. It has been left for experts to decide whether Franklin or Henry was the first discoverer of the principle underlying their practice, but Marconi, the young Italian who died so late as 1895 practically put the theories into fact by his successful experiments and proved that the waves or undulations of electricity could be transmitted through the air in the same manner as heat and with the same rapidity.

A German scientist named Heinrich Hertz verified these theories and experiments, carrying forward the work to the time of his death in 1895 and made such progress that the dullest could see where lay the "practical success." The Russian Popoff successfully met Marconi by flashing the year 1895, nearly and Dunwoody, Pennsylvania, invented receivers for registering them, so that men of several nationalities are entitled to the honor of having established the law that governs the phenomena. Suddenly there appeared one of another nationality, an Italian named Righi of Bologna, who had hardly published his account of some improvements he had made when his laurels were wrested from him by his pupil, Guglielmo Marconi, then only 21 years old. It may have been by intuition, or from a remarkable grasp of the subject, but there is no doubt that Marconi, like the great American inventors, Thomas A. Edison and Nicola Tesla, is a "natural born genius," and was able to advance further than any of his predecessors. He availed himself of all the information and discoveries that had been made before and has been declared a "practician," rather than an inventor. But whatever his position, whether as an originator or master of other men's inventions, it was through him that wireless telegraphy received its greatest impetus.

He finally succeeded in perfecting an apparatus by which theoretically he could send a message through the air at least a hundred miles, and then began his task of working up to its realization. He readily convinced the Italian government to the extent of receiving its support and the adoption of his device for use in its navy. Then he went to England, where, though at first unsuccessful, he finally proved to the British admiralty the immense value of his achievements, and they were adopted by the government. His great feat in the first instances by which a supposition transport bringing supplies from Canada was discovered 50 miles away by the coast and in search of her, attracted great attention at the time, and led subsequently to establishing of uninterrupted communication between the shore and the prince of Wales yacht while on a cruise set the seal of approbation upon his scheme.

Although yet a young man, only 24 years of age, Marconi has been the recipient of high honors from scientific societies and of substantial presentments and decorations. His visit to this country last year, when, on the occasion of the international yacht race he fully established the reputation of his system by flashing news that took words from a wireless steamer to the receiving station at Navesink, and the subsequent recognition he received from our government, may be recalled in this connection.

PERCY RICHARDS.

wrecked, entailing a loss of 500 lives and property to the amount of $3,000,000.

As these records are kept in the hydrographic office of the Navy that, owing to lack of funds, have been abandoned and every number of the list of craft arriving at our ports is reported immediately to Admiral Bradford in Washington of any derelict he may have seen on his voyage, together with its course and condition, latitude, longitude etc., when last observed. By this means the charts are made up and the dangerous travels of the unfortunate craft approximately followed.

These records, especially if their pages could be filled with the details of the fortunes of the time the derelicts were abandoned to their fate, would afford an interesting volume as any was ever written by the most accomplished romancers. Sometimes the derelict is entitled to a manner resembling one of that in which the pilot is said to have discovered the rock in the channel. He knew every obstruction in that chart, it will be recalled, and when the vessel he was piloting ran against a rock he said triumphantly, "And that's one of them!" In such a case, either with a large ship under full sail or an ocean steamer plowing resistlessly through the waves, the chances are that the craft in collision will speedily become a derelict itself and furnish another in the list of perils that beset the sailor's path.

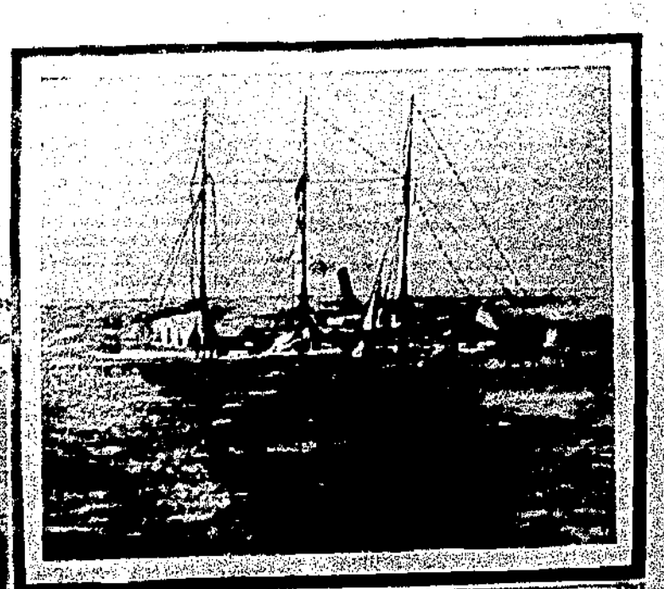
Every derelict has its history, or, rather, biography until it is either buried into some port or removed by fire or explosion from the surface of the ocean and sent to the bottom. Here are a few specimen bits of biography, as transcribed from the records of the hydrographic office. They lack the interest to the ordinary observer attached to Cleopatra in the eyes of the sailor whose ship may be one their next victim, but there is a value of information as to ocean currents, drifts, winds and waves, even to the "landlubber."

The British bark Hebartha, on voyage from Jacksonville, Fla., for Liverpool, sailed Jan. 26, 1899, was partly waterlogged and abandoned Feb. 22 in latitude 38° north, longitude 20° west, crew rescued by Danish bark Verdandi. Was sighted 15 times in all, the last on July 6, 1899, off Dunlaoy bay, Ireland, where a British cruiser found her and towed her in.

Norwegian bark ship Tauris became waterlogged and had rudder damaged in storm, abandoned Nov. 16, 1898, in latitude 19° north, longitude 19° west, while on voyage from Flip Island, Miss., for Fernando Fenoro, with cargo of pitch pine logs. A passing vessel set her on fire about Dec. 5, and she was last reported Dec. 12 in 48° 06' north, 7° 36' west, burned away aft and still burning under deck, with only the foremast left standing.

British brigantine Hyaline on voyage from Nova Scotia to Barbados with cargo of lumber and sailed last rudder and filled with water. Crew rescued at great peril by boat from German steamship Sophie Feb. 26, 1896, in latitude 37° 50' north, longitude 49° 30' west. Our fourteenth report puts her in latitude 42° 56' north, longitude 38° 20' west, on Aug. 14, 1896, when the Norwegian bark Homestead placed petroleum on board of her and set her on fire, but she has been seen two times subsequently, the last time on Sept. 10, in latitude 40° north, longitude 22° west.

Getting due to an abandoned vessel does not always send her to the bottom, but, on the contrary, often, if not usually, leaves her more a menace than before, by destroying the masts, spars and all the upper works, while the submerged hulk lies so low in the water as to be difficult of discovery. Half way over the Atlantic, for instance, in the bulk of the new steel bark Nonpareil, which was set on fire by the crew of the ship Knight Templar, she still wallows in the waves right in the track of transatlantic liners. The Nonpareil was last seen in latitude 29° 50' north, longitude 42°, in latitude 28° north, longitude 21° west in a 500 ton vessel with masts


DERELICT SCHOONER JOHN HANCOCK.

gone, in latitude 25° north, longitude 45° 20' west, a large schooner, in the path of our coasting vessels, 20 miles northeast by east from Cape May, in another with merely its masts above water. And so on. There are, at present an even dozen vessels, wrecked within a year, which are cruising as derelicts in the paths of steamers and sailing vessels, imperiling thousands of lives and millions of property in crafts and cargoes.

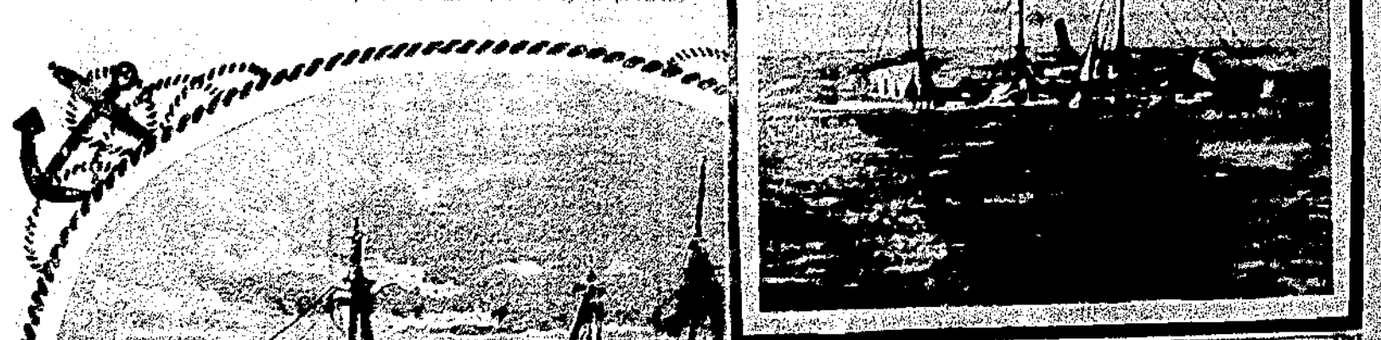
They have been approximately located and are constantly watched. It would not be a difficult matter for the Vesuvius to find some of them at least, and by sending them to Davy Jones' locker, with a charge of dynamite and the hands of hundreds of brave tars, who have less fear of the derelicts as such than of their phantom crews on the lookout for companions in their eerie voyagings.

ALBERT EUSTIS ORMSBY.

# THE STORM SEASON--- DEATH DEALING DERELICTS.

IT IS not conducive to the repose of those who go down to the sea in ships and do business on the deep waters" to know that scores of derelicts are floating aimlessly about the two great oceans, mostly in the Atlantic, some of them in the direct highways of maritime commerce; yet very few sailors ever give the subject a thought. In the capital of our country, however, there is a body of men whose duty it is not only to obtain information of these dreadful menaces to navigation, but if possible to exactly locate them, chart their routes and supply such information as will lead to their removal. Owing to the watchfulness and activity of the United States hydrographic office at Washington, through whose courtesy these illustrations are presented, masters of vessels are kept informed of the location and augmentation of this "graveyard fleet," so that they may avoid, and when practicable assist in removing them. These derelicts or abandoned vessels have become so numerous of late that it is said the merchants of our great cities on the Atlantic coast purpose uniting in a memorial to the secretary of the navy, requesting him to dispatch the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius on a voyage of destruction. The Vesuvius has not been conspicuous since the close of the Spanish-American war, but all can remember that she used to throw tons of dynamite, etc., at the fortifications of Santiago, when her warming cough was always followed, according to the veracious correspondents, by cataracts of water uprising from the inner harbor or conjectural damage to the theretofore impregnable walls of Morro Castle. She made dreadful holes—in the water—but after the castle was captured a rigid search failed to find the enormous chasms which she was supposed to have opened in the fortifications. However, the Vesuvius would be of inestimable value as a wreck destroyer, and it is to be hoped that she will at once be dispatched on her beneficent mission in search of the derelicts.

What brings this subject home and makes it incumbent upon the government to do something is that the north Atlantic coast of the United States is most prolific in wrecks, and consequently of abandoned vessels. The great graveyard of gallant craft, to be exact, is in the immediate vicinity of Sable Island, 80 miles southeast of Nova Scotia, where the remains of more than a hundred vessels are known to strew the ocean bed, and the most most fatal spot in the Cabot'ed region of the coast of Massachusetts. During the year 1899, in which probably the great est number of disasters occurred for many years, it was estimated that nearly 400 vessels were wholly or partially


BRITISH BARK SIDDARTHA: PHOTOGRAPHED AT DUSK.

# CHAT OF WATSON

## Scotch Designer Talks About the New Shamrock.

### ALL FRAMES WILL BE OF STEEL.

**Confesses He Has a Hard Nut to Bust in Herreshoff, but Smiles at the Outlook—Declares Cause in Open Sea Off Newport Is Desirable to One at Sandy Hook.**

The arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton in this sleepy old town, where he initiated foundation of his vast fortune, gave Dame Rumor inviting about at a lively pace, writes the Glasgow correspondent of the New York Herald under date of Nov. 5. One story has it that the famous shipbuilding firm of William Denny Bros. of Dumbarton will have the honor of building the Shamrock II. Another declares Henderson of Belfast will be the lucky man. A third says that Harland & Wolff will get the contract, while a fourth is certain that Messrs. Thorneycroft of Toronto boat fame will put Mr. Watson's designs into shape.

Thinking the first rumor about Dennys sufficiently probable, I ran down to Dumbarton today, a half hour's ride in the train from Glasgow, in search of information. Mr. Thomas was nowhere in sight, but I had the great good fortune to meet Mr. Watson, pulling a piece of chewes and sipping a "bottle" old Scotch, in the private office of the Denny firm.

We strolled together through the great yards, where a dozen vessels of every description, from a 10,000 ton Australian liner to a little Burma river barge, are on the stocks, and 4,000 men were tapping commercial music out of iron and oak. Dumbarton castle, which William Wallace once stormed with a dozen men and whither Mary, queen of Scots, fled to escape the insensate jealousy of Queen Elizabeth of England, towered above us. A warm sun, the first in two weeks, threw charming shadows over the hills and rocks toward Loch Lomond.

It was under such historic, soothing influences that Mr. Watson submitted to my interview, the first and only one given to any newspaper correspondent. The talk, in which he very properly guarded those secrets which he shares professionally with Mr. Thomas Lipton, was yet full of interest to the yachting world in general and to American yachtsmen in particular.

To the first pointed question as to the probable builders of Shamrock II. he answered most frankly: "The contract is still in abeyance, but I should be glad to see it placed in the very yard in which we are standing. The Dennys have had little experience in building yachts; none, I believe, in building sailing yachts, but their work is of such a thorough, reliable character that they could well be intrusted with the construction of the new challenger. However, the other firms you have mentioned are all equally good, and there would be no danger in placing the order with any one of them."

My second question as to the probable material of the Shamrock he parried with all the skill of a canny Scot, of which race Mr. Watson is a perfect specimen. "It would not be fair to any just now whether steel, aluminium or manganese will enter most largely into the hull, but you may say that all the frames will be of steel and that the lightest material compatible with strength and stability will be used."

"Shall you go over with the boat or on her?" I asked. "I shall surely go over," he answered, "but a liner will suit me better than the yacht. I always felt that Shamrock I suffered greatly from Mr. Fife's poor state of health while he was in the United States. He never had a chance to fettle his boat up as I hope to fettle up Shamrock II. It is most important that the designer should watch the operation of his plans under every condition of wind and weather."

"Do you think you have a hard man to beat in Herreshoff?" I asked next. "The very hardest in the world," was the enthusiastic reply. "I believe he can build a boat 10 minutes better than the Columbia. She beat the Shamrock by 5 to 10 minutes in every race. Therefore I have got to improve 15 to 20 minutes over the old Shamrock to hold my own and do even better to win."

"Can you do it?" was my plump rejoinder. "God knows I don't," said he as his broad Scotch face broke into a faraway, prospective smile.

"Should Sir Thomas win the cup this year where would the next race be held?" I queried. "Undoubtedly over the Royal Ulster course," Watson replied. "A more fluky, unsatisfactory course does not exist—even more so than off Sandy Hook. Then," I suggested, "you agree with the contention that the coming races should be sailed on the open sea off Block Island?" "Most certainly," was the emphatic response. "I can say, though, that Sir Thomas Lipton has expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the numerous efforts to keep the course clear at the last races, but he would greatly prefer the saltire freedom of a truly ocean course."

The sun was now sinking into mellow Scotch mists, thousands of happy, contented workmen of Dennys' firm were hastening to their homes, and Mr. Watson himself was ready to leave Dumbarton for his suburban villa just out of Glasgow. My mission was ended. I had not found Sir Thomas, but had talked with a greater man than he. The oracle had spoken, and his words will interest yachtsmen wherever sail is hoisted and the yacht pennant flies from the topmast.

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# THE FADING LEAVES.

## Outline of an Eloquent Sermon Delivered by Dr. A. E. Smith the Last Sunday in October

Text: "And we all do fade as a leaf." Isaiah LXIV,6.

We bid goodbye today to October Sabbaths until another year. They have been delightful in sunshine, in temperature, in privilege, in suggestion. After her travail in bringing forth the harvests, Nature lies with a hush and a quiet about her that is truly restful. The nests are empty, the wings are flown, the apples are gathered, the nuts rattle down, the huskers strip the golden corn, the nights lengthen, and with a real sorrow we sadly say: "Good bye, October, good bye."

But the distinguishing loveliness of this month has been her dress. Never was a Joseph's coat more gaily woven than have been her garments. Under a magic touch the richest colors—gold and red and purple and russet—have been dashed everywhere, so that every tree and forest has become an enchantment.

Contemplating the scenes and the season, what emotions stir within us. Now it is the aesthetic, and beauty sways our mind; now it is the philosophic, and wisdom teaches us her lessons. October philosophy! A plaintive, reflective philosophy. It is the month of nature's decay, dying, dissolution. The very sunlight is mellow, because it is the light of a declining, retreating, south-bound sun. The sap is descending, the smoke hangs in a lazy, dreamy haze over all the view, while over the bier of ten thousand transient glories the sad winds are moaning their mournful requiems.

And it was standing in some such presence, and beholding some such scenes, and inspired by some such reflections, that the prophet cried out: "And we all do fade as a leaf." Today green and hopeful, waving in the breezes of human pleasures, tomorrow sear and blighted, falling to the ground. And this is universal fate. We all, no exceptions, no favorites. So are October slips from the calendar we seize its lessons, and without melancholy or fright notice the autumnal beauties of human life and consider its end. We speak first of its:

"Law of Doom. And why do the leaves fade is a proper interrogation? I answer, because they respond to a law of doom. Their days were numbered while they were still unrolled in the bud. The purpose of their existence was to be fulfilled in six short months and then, beautiful in death, gently dropping one by one they were known no more.

And look at this law everywhere. The cloud, silver-lined and gold-tinted, that rises and exalts itself into mountains of glory, vanishes away. The growing fields of grain, in the hour of their maturity and triumph, bow their heads before the sickle. Nothing is so fair, so substantial, so loved, so indispensable, but it is doomed. The world is an Egypt over whose first born and second born and all the born the black wings of the death-angel hover, and it is useless to sprinkle lintel or doorposts for there is no lamb and no passover.

In the blocks of coal quarried from ledges and veins deposited millions of years ago, we find the leaf, the leaf which faded in some October of some autumn long ago, in some ancient forest. And in museums are found the skeletons, parchments, relics of generations and races and civilizations long since passed away. Ah! They were leaves on the tree of human history doomed to fade and fall.

And this law of doom reaches the proudest man. I saw him yesterday, his cheeks were flushed with health, the flesh firm, the muscles strong, the step quick, the tides of life were high—Yes, it was June! But I saw him today, and his cheeks were pale, his strength turned to weakness, the elasticity had gone from his step, the tides were low and ebbing—Yes, it is October now, autumn with him, the leaves are falling, it is dooms-day!

We speak, secondly of "The Coming of the Frosts." In the painting of the autumn leaves we are sure their has been an artist, in their fading and fall we are certain there has been a cause. Scientifically we are informed that, over the warm bosom of nature nourishing the plant life as tender children, has fallen a cold stratum of air, and quenched are her fires and concealed is her moisture into the white hoary enemy of life which we call the frost.

And I wish to impress you with the fact that the frost visits the human intellect. Thoughts are more fragrant than roses. Ideas and ideals and imaginations are the orchards and forests of the mind. The summer suns of great thinking kiss them, and the dews of star-lit nights of meditation and reflection water them, they are green and fruitful in the delights of thought. But, alas! the ardent, enthusiastic mind feels the cold currents of the world's disappointments, troubles, disasters, and the frosts are formed and the sensitive brain-life is dead. Six great asylums in Ohio are crowded with frost-bitten intellects, and thousands more are all about us, dead to beauty, to good and to God.

And have you not wondered why the good is not universally loved? Why truth and honor and purity and love and good-will do not flourish like an Eden in the souls of men? Ah! the frost is on their souls, the frosts of sin. The virtues planted by a loving God have been blighted and they have become stripped and naked trees without leaves or life.

How frail, delicate, susceptible of injury are all things fair. How easily and soon the leaf, the thought, the virtue die. And though the blood be hot within us, and our hearts burn with hopes and purposes that seem quenchless, the cold breath of death will soon pass over our mortality and we shall fade as the leaf. The frosts are coming! And, lastly, we speak of:

"The Thought of Vanity. After he had been gifted with wisdom above all men, after he had sat on a throne of ivory, and had built a temple of gold, and had emptied the cup of life's pleasures filled to the brim, and when all earth's magnificence and splendor and homage and intoxications had been experienced by him completely, what is the warning wailed in the ears of all worldlings by Solomon: "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Nothing had satisfied the insatiate flesh, and the hungry soul had been starved. Oh, what folly in the cricket, in the midst of summer's joy and plenty, to forget that seasons change and that autumn and winter are near.

But as you listen to the rustling leaves, as they whirl and eddy and circle to the ground, do you hear any wailings of woe, any lamentations over the brevity of life, any tones of regret? I think not. A life, devoted to catching all the sunshine, drinking in all the dew, producing in the mysterious chemical laboratory of the tree top all possible grit and nobility and loftiness in the tree that bore it, has nothing in the end to repine about—it becomes most beautiful in old age and falls peacefully to its grave.

And when we read the history of the past, when the glories of Greece and the might of Rome and the majesty of empires sweep before our minds, when we think of intrepid heroes and inspiring races and the battles for human liberties and rights, does that history become a dirge, a wailing of "vanity of vanities?" Oh, no! Nothing can live worthily and live in vain. All these achieved and builded and when their work was done they faded and fell like the leaf to honored graves.

And so the whisper of the dying christian, like that of the leaf, is not "vanity," but "victory." "Thanks be unto God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." A whisper which, methinks, swells to a a shout as the redeemed soul rises to its eternal home. Well may he wail who has been a prodigal of his powers, a waster of his life, a spendthrift of God's mercies, but most happy and beautiful in his last days will that one be whose supreme purpose has been to keep himself unspotted among men and to leave the world better than he found it.

## MURDERER FERRELL

### Is Now an Inmate of the Annex at the Penitentiary.

Columbus, O., Nov. 10.—Rosslyn H. Ferrell, who murdered Express Messenger Charles Lane and robbed an Adams express car to secure money with which to get married, arrived at the penitentiary annex from Marysville shortly before noon today to await the date of his electrocution, March 1. The annex was rendered tenantless yesterday morning by the electrocution of Richard Gardner, but remained without a tenant only thirty-six hours. A murderer for love steps into the shoes of a murderer for lust.

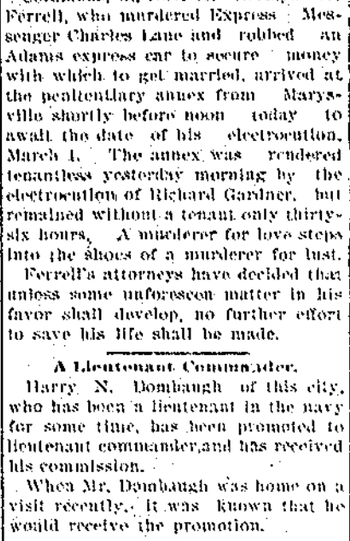
Ferrell's attorneys have decided that unless some unforeseen matter in his favor shall develop, no further effort to save his life shall be made.

### A Lieutenant Commander.

Harry N. Dombaugh of this city, who has been a lieutenant in the navy for some time, has been promoted to lieutenant commander, and has received his commission.

When Mr. Dombaugh was home on a visit recently, it was known that he would receive the promotion.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Logan Peters, living two miles north of Marion, Saturday morning, a son.

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# THE GREAT LAKES

## The Amount of Freight Carried Over Them During Past Season Is Simply Amazing.

## ASHTABULA LEADS IN IRON TRADE

### Receives Nearly Three Million Tons. Conneaut Is Second on the List. During the Season the Vessel Entrances Aggregate 28,039—The Windy City Is in the Lead.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The monthly statement of lake commerce prepared by the bureau of statistics shows that during September 5,957 vessels entered the thirty-seven principal ports of the Great Lakes, and from the opening of the navigation season up to October 1, the vessel entrances aggregated 22,939. Chicago leads the list of ports, 1,628 vessels having entered her harbor during September and 5,761 during the season. The ports of Buffalo, Cleveland and Milwaukee, each, however, show a record in excess of 2,000 vessels for the season, and at the ports of Detroit, Duluth and Toledo, the arrivals have ranged from 1,000 to 1,500.

In September, 395,767 tons of unclassified freight were moved, and the total movement for the season thus far aggregates 2,336,8885 tons. Every prominent port on the lakes is represented in this total.

For the season to October, the total coal movement was 1,818,979 tons of hard coal and 2,965,628 tons of soft coal. During September there were shipped by boat 17,029 tons of copper and for the season to October 1, the total movement is 113,695 tons. Of the latter amount, 81,889 tons, or more than two-thirds of the total, was received at Buffalo.

The receipt of breadstuffs at the principal ports from the opening of the season to October 1 was: Wheat 32,331,174 bushels; flour 672,036 tons, corn 17,862,192 bushels; oats 25,776,512 bushels; barley 3,396,159 bushels; rye 1,148,846 bushels.

The bureau of statistics' compilation disclosed many unique characteristics of the commerce of the Great Lakes. For instance, in the case of Conneaut, Ohio, which Andrew Carnegie has declared will one day be the greatest ore unloading port in the world, the 353 vessels which have entered the harbor this season have brought 1,784,255 tons of iron ore or a greater quantity than was discharged at any other port, with two exceptions.

One of these exceptions is the port of Ashtabula, also on Lake Erie. Ashtabula will, this season, rank as the greatest ore receiving port in America, having received up to October 1 a total of 2,933,647 tons.

The lake lumber trade, in which there was such demoralization last year, appears to be making a very favorable showing this season. For the month of September, the aggregate cargoes transported amounted to 436,926,000 feet, and for the season up to October 1 one billion, four hundred and twenty-seven million feet.

Chicago heads the list of receiving ports, 378,546,000 feet having been unloaded at her wharves.

Cleveland is a pretty close second, with a record of 339,701,000 feet for the season.

## FEARING DEATH

### A Delaware Woman Makes Her Will and Is Soon After Killed.

Delaware, O., Nov. 10.—Miss Minnie Lagger of Delaware aged twenty-six, while returning from the West, made the following will November 2, on board a Union Pacific train near Ogden, Wyoming:

"I think I am about to die and I make this my will. I leave everything to my dear brother, Wm. Lagger."

Miss Lagger was compelled to stop at a Denver hospital a few days ago. She started home and last Wednesday morning, while delirious, attempted to walk from one passenger coach to another. The train was running fifty miles an hour. She lost her balance, was thrown down an embankment and instantly killed. The timely will was found on her person.

## WORTH $10,000

### Is a Diamond Found by a Brother of John Hanley.

Caledonia, O., Nov. 10.—John Hanley has received a letter from Ballygarrley, Ulster, Ireland, to the effect that his brother, Timothy, who belongs to the Irish lancers and is serving in the the South African campaign, found a diamond, on the march to Pretoria, worth two thousand pounds, English money, or $10,000. Timothy intends emmigrating to America as soon as his term of enlistment expires, and will, perhaps, settle in Marion county.

A right operator is now employed at the Big Four office in Caledonia, the first in two years. Roy Swisher of Indianapolis is the operator in charge.

### Two Fingers Mashed.

George E. Diffany, an employe of the Huber boiler shops, had two fingers of his right hand smashed about noon Saturday by a crane running over it.

"Little colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds, too, down to the very verge of consumption.

### Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

## TAKEN TO ASYLUM

### Is Edward Lee Who Is Adjudged To Be Insane.

Edward Lee, the Claridon school teacher, who has been confined in the county jail on a lunacy charge, and who attempted to commit suicide Thursday night by hanging, was taken to the Columbus state hospital for the insane Saturday at 1:29 o'clock by Sheriff Butterfield.

Lee was examined by Probate Judge Martin J. Burke and Dr. S. H. Britton Friday afternoon, and adjudged insane. He has been mentally unbalanced for some time, and it was believed to have been caused by excessive drinking.

Lee believes that a war is on between Marion and Richland counties, and he went to Mansfield Tuesday to put an end to it.

Lee has a wife and two children.

## LARGE CLASS

### Is Given a Degree by Marion Lodge, No. 76, F. and A. M.

Marion Lodge, No. 76, F. and A. M., conferred the Master degree on the largest class of candidates in the history of the local lodge Friday afternoon and evening.

The work was begun at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and was not finished until 10 o'clock in the evening. During the progress of the work light refreshments were served in the hall and the evening was concluded with a banquet at the Busy Bee.

A few short talks were made by members of the order after the banquet, but there was no regular program.

About twenty visitors from surrounding towns were present.

## THE FUNERAL

### Of Thomas R. Griffith Occurs at Prospect Saturday Morning.

Thomas R. Griffith of Prospect died at his home in that village Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, after having been ill about one year.

Mr. Griffith was a well known and highly respected resident of that village. He was born and raised north of Prospect, but later moved to Delaware, where he was twice elected sheriff by the Republicans. After serving two terms in that capacity he moved to Prospect.

A wife and two sons survive him.

The remains were taken to Radnor for burial after the funeral at 10 o'clock Saturday in the Methodist church at Prospect.

## IN A LANDSLIDE.

### A Cousin of Isaac Bigelow Is Buried in Far Off Mongolia.

A letter was received by relatives of Clifford C. Gooding and W. B. Keenan, who are in Mongolia, stating that one member of their party, an American, was killed recently and at the same time a cousin of Isaac Bigelow was buried alive, but was dug out in time to save his life. The men were caught in a landslide.

### Western Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced one-way and round trip second class rates will be in effect from Chicago via Wisconsin Central railway, to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia each Tuesday during October and November.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address

Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wed. S. yky : S1 t 15

John Byers, an employe at the Huber shops, mashed the first finger of his right hand shortly after the noon hour Friday. He was taken to the residence of Dr. S. H. Britton, where the injured member was cared for.


# Epilepsy

weakens the body and degrades the mind. It saps the nervous strength that is the source of all health, and perverts the functions of every organ. Because of its stubborn nature, it is often called incurable. This is not true. There is one medicine that never fails to check the nervous spasms and give new strength to the entire system.

"Our baby boy had epileptic spasms and the physicians were unable to do anything to help him. We heard of Dr. Miles' Nervine, and from the time he took the first dose he never had another attack." MRS. J. PENNER, 459 N. Meridian Ave., Anderson, Ind.

**Dr. Miles' Nervine**

allays nervous irritation, stops spasms, restores digestion and mental vigor.

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Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



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The France System of Local Treatment with Medicated Pad for Men is positively the most complete and successful known for weak and undeveloped organs.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—After years of experience, there has been discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new method. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation and correspondence free and strictly confidential.

Treatment by Correspondence. Each person applying for Medical Treatment should bring or send from two to four ounces of urine which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. We have cured thousands of cases we have never seen. Write for book of 100 pages and list of 50 questions. Correspondence, Consultation, and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published without the written consent of the patient. Treatment sent by mail or express to any part of the United States.

Call on or Address The France Medical Institute Co., 38 West Gay St., Columbus, Ohio.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Capital University,
Columbus, Ohio, June 28, 1900.
Dr. J. N. Hoyt, Marion, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the very effective and courteous treatment that I have received at your hands. The three pair of glasses you made for me answer their purpose exactly. I can, and gladly do, recommend your work

Yours very respectfully,
F. W. Stellhorn,
Professor of Theology and pro tem. President Capital University.

Miss Effie Sackett of Delaware, O., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer with my eyes for a great many years. I doctored for a long time, but found no permanent relief. Then I had my eyes fitted a number of times by different opticians. The glasses enabled me to see better, but did not relieve the pain and distress in my head. I thought I could find no one who would understand my case. A friend persuaded me to go and see Dr. Hoyt. He examined my eyes carefully and fitted them with glasses. Since then the pain in my head has entirely ceased and I see perfectly.

"I advise anyone having any trouble with their eyes, instead of going elsewhere, to give Dr. Hoyt a trial.

Effie Sackett,
March 30, 1900. Delaware, Ohio.

Dr. Hoyt will be at

MARION, MONDAYS ONLY.
319 South Main Street.

Glasses sold at LOW PRICES and on EASY PAYMENTS of 25 CENTS A WEEK. Lenses changed any time within two years FREE.

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.
Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to fitting of Spectacles.
Office at new building, 118 E. Center St.
Telephone 47 Marion, O

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,
PROSPECT, OHIO.
Rectal specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has removed his office to Snell House parlors, No. 228 east Church street, Marion, Ohio, where he will be found during the summer, WEDNESDAY of each week, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Will guarantee a cure of all rectal diseases, viz: Hemorrhoids, (or piles), fissures, fistula ulcer prolapsus chronic or malignant diseases of every character.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,
has located in Marion with offices at 215 west Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1331.

STEEVES & PASTERS,
DENTISTS.
111½ W. Center St. Phone 2381.
Dr. M. C. Steeves, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science

WADDELL & KNAPP,
General INSURANCE Agents.
1865.
FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR
Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Co. In the World
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds
Office opp. court house Leonard building. MARION, O.

THE
Marion County Bank Co.
(Successors to J. S. Reed & Co.)
ESTABLISHED 1839.
Cash Capital - - - $250,000 00.
Invites deposits. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.
Deposit vault for valuable papers free to customers.
S. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst. Cashier

We Take
Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
Uncapher & McKinley.


# HOCKING VALLEY

**Suffers a Very Costly Wreck at the Village of Radnor Sunday Evening.**

**FOURTEEN CARS ARE BURNED UP**

**A Broken Axle Causes the Cars To Be Piled in the Ditch—Traffic Is Badly Delayed—Two Trains of Soldiers Enroute to the Philippines—Railroad Notes.**

An extra south-bound Hocking Valley freight train, made up of empty coal and box cars, was ditched at Radnor about 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening by the breaking of an axle.

The train was in charge of Conductor Harry McGuire and Engineer John O'Connors, and at the time of the accident was running at a speed of eighteen miles an hour.

When the crash came, all the trainmen jumped, and escaped with a few minor injuries.

The train consisted of thirty cars, fourteen of which went into the ditch and were so badly broken up that, when the wrecking crew arrived, it was decided to burn them. This was done, but not without a great deal of delay to traffic.

Passenger train No. 36 was brought up over the Short Line Sunday evening with a Short Line engine, and freight trains were laid out until an early hour Monday. The wreck was a very costly one, as many of the cars were new.

Two extra trains came up over the Hocking Valley about 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, carrying six hundred and forty soldiers with all their equipment enroute to the Philippine islands. The trains contained twenty-seven cars, including the baggage cars, day coaches and sleepers for the officers. Trainmaster H. S. Quirley and Assistant Trainmaster Harry Speaks brought the trains to this point, where they were transferred to the Erie and were taken in charge by H. C. Hollybird and J. D. Anthony, officials of the Erie, who accompanied them through to New York. The soldiers were from the Tenth regiment of regulars and a considerable portion of them have seen service, while the rest are raw recruits.

## QUITE SHORT

**Is Illness Which Results in the Death of Mrs. Firstenberger.**

Mrs. Mary E. Firstenberger, wife of Elias Firstenberger, died at her home at No. 275 south Main street at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, as the result of a brief illness.

The deceased was up street Tuesday evening, and contracted a cold, which developed into lung fever Wednesday, and later a diphtheric complication. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hensell, and was widely known throughout the county, as well as the city.

The funeral services were held at the Reformed church on south Prospect street at 2 o'clock Monday.

## A SURPRISE

**Is Given Mr. William Tobin at the Bryan Maloney Home.**

Mr. Wm. Tobin celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth Sunday. He was assisted in making the occasion a memorable one by his children and grandchildren, who gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Maloney, southeast of the city, and gave Mr. Tobin a surprise. There were about forty-five persons present.

At noon an elegant dinner was served. The day was passed socially.

Mr. John Tobin of Galion and Mr. Wm. Maloney of Columbus were the only guests outside the city.

## A HORSEMAN

**Well Known in Marion Is Elected Sheriff of Fayette County.**

Steve Phillips, who, many years ago, created such a sensation through the Grand Circuit with famous blind pacer, Blind Tom (2:12¼), was elected sheriff of Fayette county, at the recent election.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, Nov. 11.

Mr. Phillips and his horse were both well known here, and he was popular among the horsemen, who will be pleased to hear of his political success.

**Wilbur G. Neff's Engagement.**

The Washington Star contains the following announcement that will be read with interest in Marion:

"The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha M. Richardson, daughter of Dr. A. B. Richardson; to Mr. Wilbur Grant Neff of Columbus, O. The wedding will take place in June."

Mr. Neff formerly resided in Marion, during his successful management of the Western Union office in this city, and made many friends, who will note with pleasure the happiness the future holds for him.

D. Lincoln, who is to be cashier in the National bank, is moving his family here from Mt. Gilead and will make his residence in the house owned by Mrs. Mary Sharpless at the corner of Church and Baker streets. Mr. Lincoln is to be here to assist in looking after the fitting up of the bank room.


TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.


## VERY GENERAL

**Will Be the Extension Made by the Marion Gas Company.**

The Marion Gas company has leased the room now occupied by C. E. Barrett and will fit it up as an office. The company will take possession of its new quarters after January 1.

W. D. West, superintendent of the company, stated Monday that preparations were being made for extensive improvements and repairs. Investigations were commenced which will probably result in perfecting the various mains of the city. Of the entire amount of gas manufactured in this city 35 per cent. is lost. The leakage amounts to that. This leakage is pretty general over the city. Some of the mains may have to be taken up and replaced with new ones. In other places the pipes can be repaired.

The greatest improvements will be the extension of the mains. Mr. West states they are to run pretty general over the city. Two solicitors are to canvass the city, and wherever it is found necessary to lay new mains the extensions will be made.

In regard to the removal of the plant, the superintendent said it had not been considered as yet.

## CALEDONIA NOTES

**A Party of Villagers Will Go to Arkansas To Hunt.**

Caledonia, Nov. 12.—Sid Ludwig, W. T. Ludwig, S. A. Underwood, Frank Lee, Charles Gluchart, Ott Tawson and Gene Dexter will leave this week for Arkansas for an extended hunt. The party goes by boat from Cincinnati to Memphis. Mr. Dexter will be cook and engineer of the naptha launch owned by the party. They expect to be gone several months.

Mrs. Davis Landes was called to Marion Friday because of the illness of her mother, Mrs. W. Collins.

Scott Ivey and Charles Harrison take possession of the Doyle & Lee hardware store November 15. The firm name will be Harrison & Ivey.

Charles Fox, operator at the Erie tower, who has been sick for some time with typhoid fever, is convalescing.

## FORTY MILLIONS

**Are Left by the Late Marcus Daly, the Copper King.**

New York, Nov. 13.—The fortune left by Marcus Daly is estimated at $40,000,000. His holdings increased enormously in value in the last few years. According to reliable report, the entire estate is to go to the widow to be held in trust for the four children, Margaret, Mary, Harriet and Marcus.

Daly bitterly hated fortune-seekers and guarded his daughters against them. He forbade many men coming to see his daughters because he suspected they sought the money, not the girls. This is the reason he placed his fortune in his widow's hands.

The "Copper King's" body lies in state today in the drawing room of the Fifth Avenue mansion he built, but never occupied in life.

**House Badly Wrecked.**

A house owned by R. Waddell, and which formerly stood on the site of the children's home was badly damaged Friday afternoon while being moved to a point some distance from the home. A corner was torn off and considerable other damage was done.

Hiram Mills and a force of workmen were engaged Monday in making repairs and getting the house in shape to be taken to its destination.

**An Infant's Death.**

Albert Nickel, aged seven months and fifteen days, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Nickel of Collins street, Saturday evening. The child's death was caused by pneumonia.

The remains were removed to Wheelersburg, Scioto county, Monday morning, where the funeral took place that afternoon.

**Fire Near LaRue.**

Dorsey Hastines' farm house, two and one-half miles north of LaRue, was almost totally destroyed by fire about noon Monday.

It was partially covered by insurance. Almost all the contents were also burned.

The house was worth about $1,600.

**Funeral at LaRue.**

The funeral of Mrs. Basil Mealey was held at LaRue Monday. Mrs. Mealey died Saturday as the result of a protracted illness.

Michael Dutt and Richard Thompson have leased the M. W. Murphy room on west Center street and have opened up a barber shop therein.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Heberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 12-wk-1y-e

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keller of north Main street Thursday night.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester Mitchell of Oak street Wednesday.


$500 REWARD!
We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 30c boxes contain 100 Pills, 50c boxes contain 40 Pills, 25c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by
The Dumble Pharmacy, N. Main St


# BY ANGRY WAVES

**Victims of a Wrecked Steamer Were Beaten to Death.**

**COULD NOT EFFECT A LANDING.**

**Details of the Disaster That Befell the Monticello Near Nova Scotia's Shore Show That Thirty-two Persons Lost Their Lives—Probable Cause of the Foundering.**

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 12.—In one of the worst gales of the season the Yarmouth Steamship company's side-wheel steamer Monticello struck a reef four miles off Chegoggin port and sank among the breakers. The passengers and crew numbered 38, and all but four are reported drowned. The city of Monticello makes weekly trips between Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., calling at Yarmouth and other ports. The steamer was last about 70 miles from Yarmouth on her way there from St. John. She left the latter port just as the storm was coming up. She made her way across the Bay of Fundy in the face of the fierce southeaster and was four miles off Chegoggin point on one of the capes in the vicinity of Yarmouth when the storm got the better of her.

The first body was found at daybreak, when the nine lifeboat, which was supposed by the survivors of the final wreck to have been swamped, was discovered on the shore. A few yards distant were the bodies of Mr. Eldridge, a passenger; Second Engineer Foster, Mr. Fritz, a traveler for Mellor's Sons of St. John, N. B., and the body of a woman. All four had fetts around them. At short intervals along the beach 11 more bodies were found. They had evidently come ashore in the lifeboat and were killed on striking the beach, not one escaping. The body of Captain Harding of the Monticello has been found at Pubnico Point, encircled with a life belt and fully dressed.

The four survivors are Captain Smith, a passenger; Third Officer Fleming, Quartermaster Wilson and Stewardess Smith. The three men saved agree that the cause of the disaster was briefly: "The steamer was pounded for hours by sea and gale sprang a leak and filled, became unmanageable, broke apart and foundered." The sea is not remembered to have been so heavy on this coast for many years.

## TWO STARS

**Adorn the Coat of M. L. Martin, the Mail Carrier.**

M. L. Martin is now wearing two stars on his coat sleeve, emblematic of ten years' [illegible] department, having completed the term of years November 1.

Formerly carriers were given a stripe on the coat sleeve for ten years' service, with additional stripes for longer service. The style was changed but recently, and the stars adopted. According to the regulations a carrier can never have more than three stars, but the stars change in color as time of service lengthens.

**Good Advice.**

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by W. B. Faye.

**Improvements Ordered.**

State Inspector of Buildings J. Lloyd has informed the infirmary directors that they must have the county commissioners place a railing along the stairway in the women's department, as is required by the state law governing such matters. Mr. Lloyd also suggested that they have another boiler placed in the heating plant. There is at present but one boiler in the plant, and in case an accident should occur to it, the inmates would be left to suffer, as all the heat is derived from the one source.

**Halsey Ditch Allowed.**

The county commissioners found in favor of the Halsey ditch Monday at the hearing on the engineer's report. The ditch will be builded in the near future. It is to be sold Monday, November 19, at the proposed head in Grand Prairie township. The hearing Monday was a very amicable affair, such as seldom occurs.

Lewis Keefer, who has been employed as a street worker by Street Commissioner Kinsler, is off duty with his left foot and ankle badly sprained. Mr. Keefer slipped and fell while at work Friday, with the above result.

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Felkner of Windsor street will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding next Sunday.

Go to Beverly's second-hand store for stoves and furniture, 146 south Main street. 275-w-s-wk-tf

## HUGE NEW TELESCOPE.

**One of the Finest Being Built For Oxford University.**

In a short time, in addition to its many other treasures, Oxford will be in the proud possession of one of the finest telescopes in the world, the order for its construction having been given by the trustees of the Radcliffe observatory, says the London Daily Mail. Since the beginning of the year Messrs. Parnell and Rugby have been engaged in the erection of a large tower for the accommodation of the huge instrument. The designs for the tower are the work of Mr. T. G. Jackson, R. A., and the builder's part of the contract is well nigh finished.

The building is circular and is 33 feet in external diameter. It is provided on the lower floor with a large door, solid tubular steps and two full sized windows of the ordinary square sash type. The walls rise to a height of 34 feet. At about two-thirds of this height a bold cordon of stone and red brick is introduced, and above this eight ellipitic windows, or "eyes," are placed, with keyed dressing of rubbed red brick. These form the chief ornamental feature of the tower and are surmounted by a wide, hard stone coping, upon which is bolted the iron sole plate of the great hollow dome, which will rise around and above the telescope.

Within the building and almost contact is built the massive brick pier upon which the enormous rest from base of the telescope will stand. The pier itself rests on a solid mass of concrete, which is placed at a depth of 17 feet below the surface of the ground. The weight of this concrete block is estimated at about 30 tons. The great hollow dome which surmounts the tower is nearly spherical in shape, and its ribs are of steel. These are at the present time being covered with papier mache, which forms the protecting roof. The whole dome revolves easily on wheels pulled by a "pulling" and rises to a height of 53 feet above the ground.

The engineer's work has been performed by Sir Howard Grubb, F. R. S., of Dublin, who has received orders to construct the immense double telescope and a floor rising to any desired height by hydraulic lift. Both these works are well advanced, and in the course of a few months they will be completed and transported to Oxford.

## JOCKEY SLOANE TALKS.

**For His Trouble In England He Blames His American Followers.**

The London Referee recently printed a long interview with Tod Sloane, who will sail for the United States on Nov. 11 and will return to England on the 1st of March. Sloane states that the present interview is the first he has given to any newspaper in three years. He said further that he would not give an interview to any reporter while he was in America, and he gave The Referee signed authority to deny the authenticity of any alleged interview that might be published during his absence from England.

Sloane expressed the hope that the English newspapers would deny any statements that might be published about him. He confirmed the report that he will not ride for the Prince of Wales next season.

He said he was unable to account for the Prince of Wales' decision in this matter. All the arrangements had practically been completed, but no contract had been signed. He could only surmise that the action of the prince had been caused by the talk about the invasion of England by American jockeys. Sloane declared that the Prince of Wales never found fault with his riding. He added that he would continue as a free lance in 1901. He gave the representative of The Referee a message thanking his English followers.

Hinting at Lord Durham's indictment of American owners, trainers and jockeys, Sloane is quoted as saying:

"I have nothing to thank my American followers for. They caused all the trouble. If they want to back me, I cannot help it. I cannot stop them. I would if I could."

Further than this Sloane would say nothing about Lord Durham's remarks. Sloane intends to spend the winter in California. He will not ride in America.

**Russia Assimilating China.**

The Russian method of acquiring new territory is peculiar. It has for many generations seized whatever land its needs required and said nothing about it until the deed was done, says the Boston Transcript. It was very zealous in fighting the Boxers, who conveniently retreated into Manchuria, which Russia has long wanted to give it an eastern terminus on the Pacific to its Transsiberian railroad. Having arrived there, Russia promptly seized that large province of China, and it will require war to drive it out, which none of the powers will agree to attempt.

**Emigrating With Their Dead.**

A party of Missourians en route to Oklahoma passed through Peabody the other day, says the Kansas City Journal. They had three wagons, and in one of them were six coffins, containing the bodies of departed relatives, who had been exhumed in Missouri to be reburied at the new home in Oklahoma which the party might select.

**Cherry Pit in Potato.**

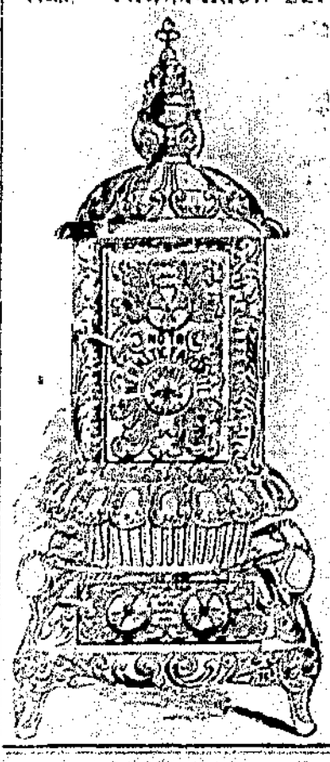
C. B. Barkalow, a young lawyer of Freehold, N. J., found something curious in an ordinary white potato he was preparing to eat, says the New York World. He crushed it with his fork and inside found a cherry pit that was not only completely covered by the particles of the potato, but had also sprouted.


WE HAVE JUST OPENED a small shipment of Solid Oak Chiffoniers, in a nice golden oak finish, which we will sell at $6.00 and $6.50, without mirror, and $9.00 and $9.50, with mirror. You need not fear disappointment, as if this lot is all gone when you come, will have more. Finer ones for more money.
H. Schaffner,
212 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

A SHOWY GARMENT
TELLS NOTHING OF ITS REAL WORTH
OR, OF THE SERVICE IT WILL STAND.
The careful buyer examines the inside tailoring. It is strange what little attention men give to this feature of their clothing and yet it is the most important. It is the very foundation on which permanent shape and perfect fit depend. There are no choices of poor tailoring on H. & M. and Rochester makes of suits and overcoats. Ask the wearers about these brands and you will find out their worth.
Underwear, first qualities, lower prices than any other Marion store dwelling them for.
STRELITZS

MONEY TO LOAN.
$150,000 00 by THE NORTHERN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Toledo, Ohio, on first mortgage security, from one to ten years, in sums to suit the borrower.
Application can be made to the Company's General Agent W. M. Jackson, I. O. O. F. Block, opposite Kerr House, Marion, Ohio, or to the Home Office of the Company.
The Northern Central Life Ins. Co.

Cash or Credit. THE MARION DEPARTMENT COMPANY Easy Payments
FAVORITE HEATERS
Best in the world is what we claim for the HERMETIC heaters and you can have them on easy payments.
For the famous Victor Oak we claim almost as much, except the doors are not quite so tight as those of the Hermetic, but we will explain that point when you see it.
The Wonderful Sensation Cook stove is without doubt what we call it, "A Leader." You must see it.


The Marion Dept. Co.
205 and 207 E. Center St.


## IN BANKRUPTCY

**John B. Travis Files a Petition at Toledo.**

John B. Travis, a Green Camp township farmer, through his attorney, L. E. Myers, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States court at Toledo.

Mr. Travis schedules his unsecured liabilities at $1,550, with no assets. The matter is in the hands of Referee Robert Carey for settlement.

## THE CENTER

**Of Population in America Is Columbus in Hoosier State.**

Columbus, Ind., Nov. 12.—A private message from Washington says the census bureau has found that the center of population of the United States is Columbus. Ten years ago it was located at Westport, eighteen miles east of here.

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Morgan of Oak street Wednesday night.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Findling of Windsor street, Sunday.


NOW IS YOUR TIME.

Hanan Shoes
—FOR—
MEN AND WOMEN.
THE BEST ON EARTH.
L. C. Bowlus & Co.

# SPAIN'S LATEST EFFORT AT REHABILITATION

WHILE the ostensible purpose of the great Hispano-American congress now assembled at Madrid is to knit more closely the literary and commercial relations existing between the Spanish speaking countries of the world, and to promote a more friendly feeling among peoples having racial affinities, yet there are some who affect to see in it indications in the near future of a possible offensive and defensive alliance. The United States is concerned, or should be, on account not only of territorial contiguity to, but of commercial supremacy in Latin America, which, by the way, is held at present not by Spain, but by Great Britain.

The commerce of Spain per se with this country is hardly to be compared with the possibilities of that vast territory lying south of the United States, comprising the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. As shown by the accompanying table, there is a total population in those countries of nearly 60,000,000, with imports and exports approximately aggregating $1,300,000,000. This includes the Guianas—British, French and Dutch—and the West Indies; and throughout the whole extent of the vast area covered by the two southern continents of America and the tropical islands, with but few exceptions, the prevailing language is Spanish, or structurally Latin like the French spoken in Haiti and the Portuguese in Brazil.

This territory may well be termed Latin America, and, indeed, the settler of Anglo-Saxon origin is conspicuous mainly by his rarity. With some exceptions along the coasts and in a few English speaking islands of the West Indies, the Latin Americans and their numerous relatives of mixed blood are everywhere dominant.

And yet, strange as it may appear, there is little sexual sympathy with Spain, although she is looked upon as the "mother country" of the West Indies, Central and South America. This is perhaps due to the fact that she treated the people more as if she stood in the relation of stepmother than a real one. At all events she was a most unnatural parent and treated her progenies with great inhumanity. Beginning with Columbus, who discovered the West Indies, and running through the long line of "conquistadores" who continued his explorations Cortez, who conquered Mexico, Pizarro, who subjected the Incas of Peru, and in fact all who ruled these American possessions for more than 300 years a policy of oppression was carried out that resulted in the Spaniards becoming objects of detestation.

In the West Indies alone millions of aboriginal inhabitants were massacred, and other millions perished in the mines of Mexico and Peru. While the majority of the Spaniards went out to their colonies to stay, yet they pursued the shortsighted policy of wringing from the unfortunate natives the last grain of gold and the last drop of blood they were capable of yielding up, with the result that there was, and is, in the so called Latin America, no better hated people of any nationality than the "peninsular" Spanish. They left behind them a legacy of hatred that has survived to the present time, and no matter what may be the outcome of this latest attempt to establish anew an "oriental cordial" with the long lost territories, Spain will never recover her own again.

This has been a sad century for Spain. At the opening of it her sway practically extended over nearly all the vast territory, except Brazil, south of the United States boundary line. At its ending she finds herself reduced to a beggarly portion of her once world empire, having lost by the war of 1898 alone, in Asia and America, colonies aggregating a grand total of 151,339 square miles in area, with 10,527,000 in population. The first quarter of this century witnessed the severance from Spain of all her Mexican, Central and South American colonies, Florida and the Louisiana territory. It was during the reign of that weak and vicious monarch, Ferdinand VII, that she lost all the Americas except the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Mexico raised the standard of revolt in 1808, Venezuela in 1810, Buenos Ayres, Chile, Peru and the rest following, until nothing remained but the islands from which the Americans drove her in 1898.

President Monroe had King Ferdinand and Spain in mind when, during the first Spanish-American war, he enunciated that immortal policy which now bears his name and which has created such consternation in Europe:

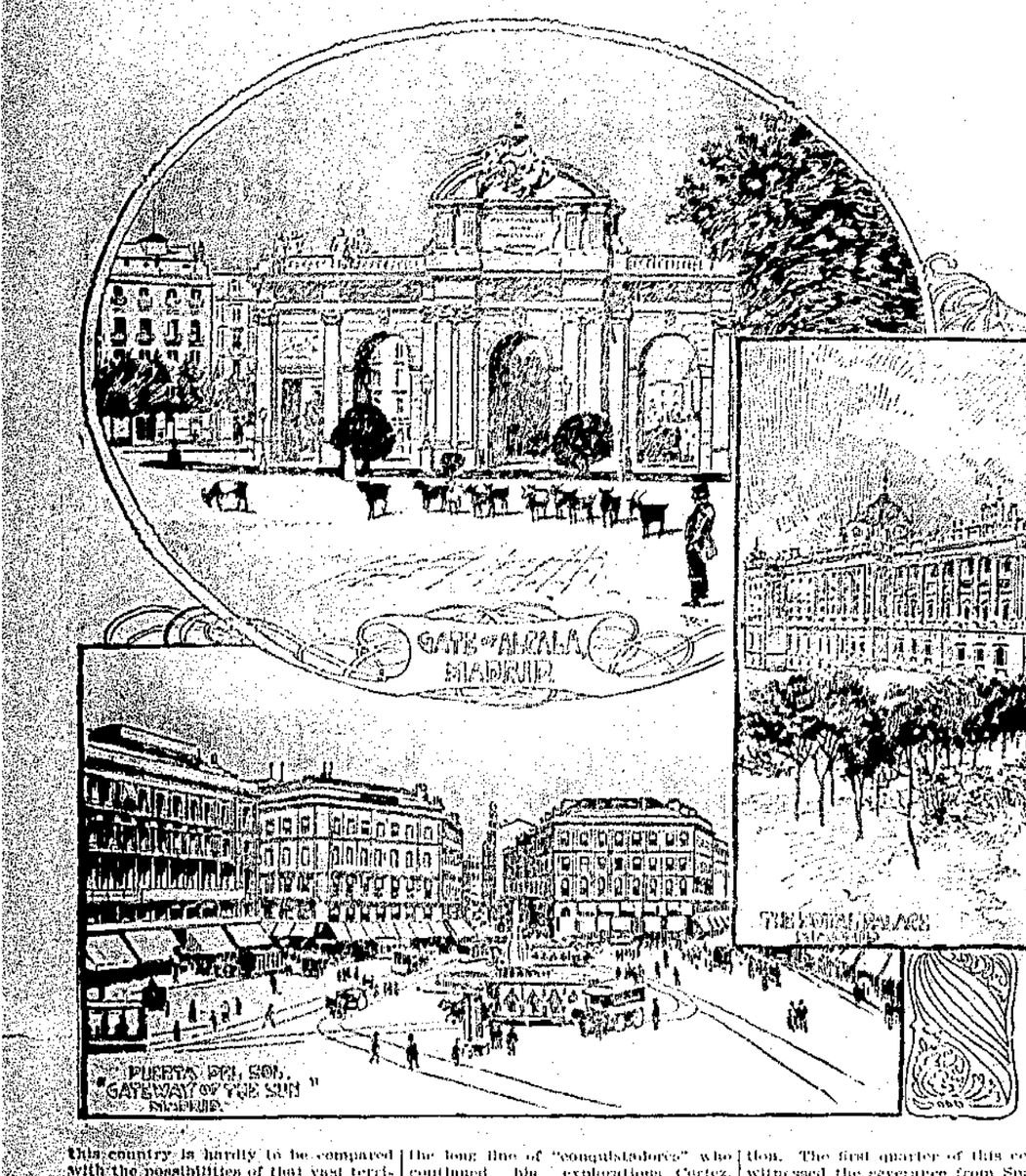
"We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Our government announced to Europe, "Hands off!" and they were kept off, with the result that those patriots fighting for liberty, like Bolivar and Hidalgo, were enabled to regain it for their people. Again in 1861, when Louis Napoleon attempted to found a monarchy in Mexico, the warning note was sounded, and his forces melted away like snow before the sun.

No, Spain feels that she has no reason to love us, and it is with intent that she has neglected to send us an invitation to participate in the love feast at Madrid. But all Spanish-Americans who through the Monroe doctrine have been enabled to achieve their independence hold the United States in esteem and would rather increase their commerce with us than with the ancient "mother country" of their woes and sorrows.

The following table shows the population and trade of Mexico, Central and South America:

| | Population. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | 13,520,000 | $55,000,000 | $135,000,000 |
| Guatemala | 1,364,000 | 4,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| San Salvador | 800,000 | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Honduras | 400,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Nicaragua | 350,000 | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Costa Rica | 310,000 | 4,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| U. S. Colombia | 4,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Venezuela | 2,444,000 | 12,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Ecuador | 1,500,000 | 7,500,000 | 13,000,000 |
| Peru | 3,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Brazil | 14,000,000 | 146,000,000 | 171,000,000 |
| Bolivia | 1,500,000 | 11,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Chile | 2,712,000 | 102,000,000 | 108,000,000 |
| Argentine Republic | 4,000,000 | 107,000,000 | 131,000,000 |
| Paraguay | 630,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Uruguay | 900,000 | 25,000,000 | 23,000,000 |
| Total (approximate) | 56,000,000 | $506,000,000 | $715,000,000 |
| Including population of Guianas and West Indies | 4,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Grand total (approximate) | 60,000,000 | $520,000,000 | $740,000,000 |




THE RAGE FOR DECORATION.

There is one race in America that devotes all its spare time and most of its spare cash to adornment, and that is the Indian, whose customs are the reverse of ours, the male flaunting the finery, while the female contents herself with merely painting her face and limbs in brilliant colors. But that the Indian has not arrogated to himself all the privileges of ornamentation a glance at this illustration proves. Compare, for instance, this, the latest picture of a Cree Indian decorated with silver plates and wampum, with the latest portrait of England's gallant general, Sir Evelyn Wood, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., C. V. C. and D. L., who is plastered over with decorations, mainly bestowed by a grateful sovereign for gallant services in her army.

A HERO OF THE TAKU FORTS.

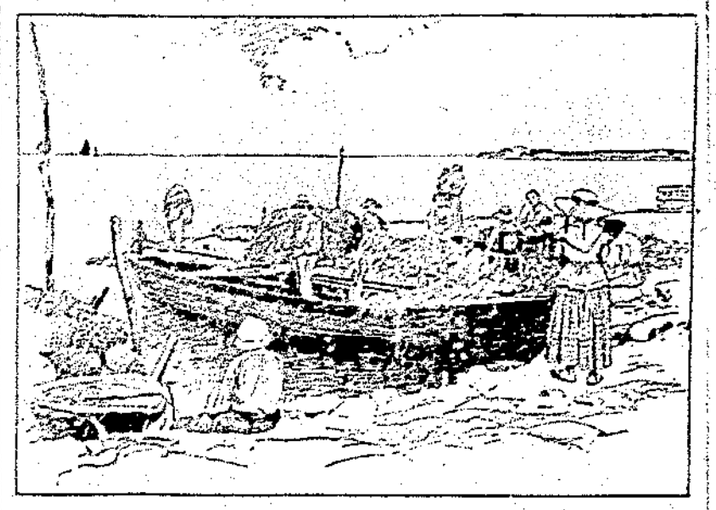
Considering its duration, the China campaign was quite prolific of heroes, owing probably to the fact that there had not been a previous war for a long time and the men of valor were getting impatient for an opportunity. The individual illustrated here was noticed in the papers at the time, but this is the first portrait that has been published of Stoker Wood of the war steamer Whittier, who performed a deed of valor without parallel.

For some reason not yet explained, the Chinese, who generally are such poor marksmen that they could not hit a "block of lava doors on the wing," managed to drop a shot from one of their guns in the Taku forts into the boiler of the war vessel. Without an instant's delay the gallant stoker, Wood, fished it out before it exploded. A few seconds of delay might have sent him and all the rest of the crew into eternity, but his brave action saved the ship. It is gratifying to know that his heroic act has been recognized.

LOW RENT.

The peasant possessor of a piece of land in the district of Itzehoe, Denmark, pays what is believed to be the smallest rent paid by anybody in the world—a single penny. The land has been in his family for generations and escapes a higher rent through the act of one of his ancestors in saving the life of Count Rantzau of Breitenberg castle.

SHELL AND SEAWEED FISHERS OF VENICE.
FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY AN AMERICAN ARTIST.



The photograph which furnished this illustration shows that no intervention of the artist is necessary to provide picturesque subjects and grouping in Venice. The mistress of the Adriatic still holds her charm of scenery, architecture and people, and is a favorite spot for the artists of all nationalities, notwithstanding she may have long since lost her commercial supremacy.

This picture was taken in early morning, as one of the great boats came in from a night of toil on the reefs, where the shells and seaweeds are gathered. The people are homely, but picturesque in costume, and readily lend themselves as accessories to a picture in which form, as well as color, is essential.

A CLEVER FRENCH CARICATURIST.

All the world has heard of the celebrated Caran D'Ache, that clever caricaturist who has amused the French so many years with his cartoons. He says his nom de plume is derived from the Russian for a lead pencil. On his mother's side he is of Russian descent and has lived some time in Moscow. At present he resides in a charming chateau in Passy, where he has a beautiful home and a lovely wife. He began to draw when in the French army. He was appointed to a post in the ministry of war, where his duties consisted in drawing foreign uniforms and accouterments. After leaving the army he became a showman and met with great success with his "shadow pictures," which led him to take up cartooning as a profession. His caricatures keep the French on the qui vive nearly all the time and are relished exceedingly by all except those who are so unfortunate as to be caricatured, human nature being the same in France as in other parts of the world.

THE "EAGLE" AND THE "EAGLET."

There are two death masks in Paris which strikingly recall the resemblance of the unfortunate Duke of Reichstadt to his imperial father, the great Napoleon. After his death, it is alleged, the features of Bonaparte softened and relaxed until they were no longer stern and haughty, but approached in their expression those of his mother, and especially those of his son.

The French have named these two the "Eagle" and the "Eaglet," but the eaglet never essayed the flights of the parent.

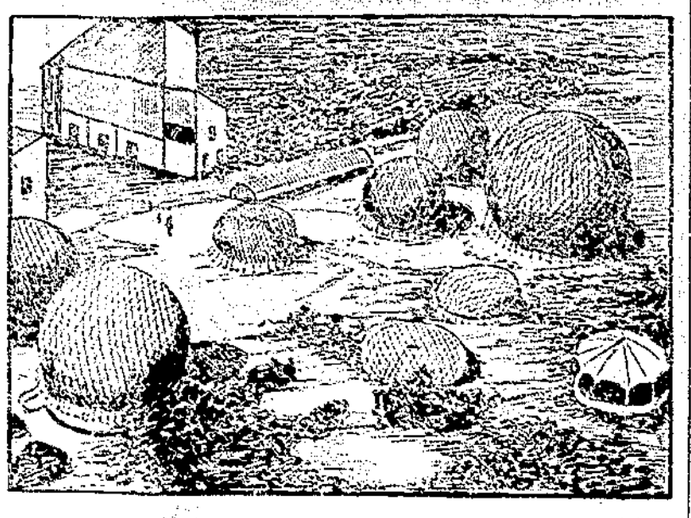
It is not generally known, perhaps, that there is an excellent death mask of Bonaparte in this country in the possession of an artist of New York.

AN ACCIDENT TO A STEAM CULTIVATOR.

Our English cousins are prone to frequently remind us that we not only have no ruins worthy the name to be proud of, but that our roads and viaducts are of a flimsy character and not built to last. We plead guilty, of course, for there is little doubt that our roads and culverts are not all they ought to be; but at the same time there seem to be about as many railroad accidents in England as in the United States, and the Britishers are by no means exempt from peril when traveling on their country highways.

This illustration shows what happened to a steam cultivator as it was attempting to cross a bridge which had been repaired three days before and was declared solid and substantial. Yet the steam cultivator went through it, just the same, and thus a double accident resulted.

THE AERO CLUB PARK FROM A CAPTIVE BALLOON.



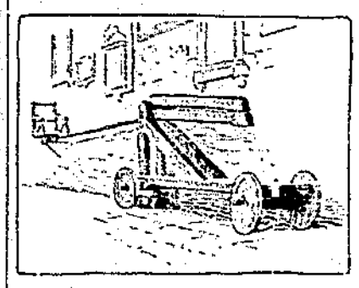
What appears in this illustration to be a large field strewn with gigantic mushrooms is in reality the balloon park of the Aero club, near Paris, just before the start for the long distance competition. A prize was offered, open only to veteran aeronauts, the points on which it was to be awarded being the distance traveled and the duration of a continuous voyage in the air. It was won by the Centaure, a balloon of 1,010 meters capacity, which landed, after a voyage of 35 hours and 45 minutes, at a point in Russia 1,301 miles distant from the starting place at Paris.

The largest balloon of the six entered for the competition, called the St. Louis, with a 3,000 meter capacity, made only 2,000 kilometers, or about 1,250 miles, also landing in Russian territory.

This great race, which has beaten the record for distance, if not for duration, of a continuous aerial voyage, is notable for its exemption from accidents and is probably the last prominent appearance of the balloon as a competitor of the more modern and up to date airship.

THE ANCIENT DUCKING STOOL.

When a woman gets obstreperous nowadays and acquires the practice of scolding her husband in and out of season, there is no recourse for the injured party outside the domestic circle. But time was when the town took a hand in the family brawl, and the town fathers, being married men and knowing from experience what a reprehensible practice is scolding, nearly always treated the woman to an application of the ducking stool. One dose usually sufficed, but if the woman was obstinate they held her under a little longer



at each succeeding ducking, until she cried, "Hold; enough!" or was too weak to cry out at all.

The picture of a ducking stool presented here was made from one still preserved in an English church. It was used so late as 1809, when a woman named Jenny Piper was ducked. In 1817 another scold, Sarah Leeke, was wheeled about the town in it, but was not ducked, "because the water was too low."

Lord Salisbury is said to have taken to riding a tricycle in the grounds of Hatfield.

How many years of her life does a woman spend over the hot cook stove getting those three meals a day? Back aching, head throbbing, nerves twitching, it's all the same, there are three meals a day to be prepared. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cannot lighten woman's labor, but it can and does increase her strength. It cures those diseases of the womanly organs which undermine woman's vitality.

"I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription too highly as a tonic for tired, worn-out women who are afflicted with female weakness," writes Mrs. Ira W. Holmes, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. "It has helped me very much and a skillful physician once said to me in answer to my question as to its efficacy, 'I know of cases where it has really worked wonders.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not re-act upon the system. They are a good thing to keep in the house. One 'Pellet' is a laxative, two a cathartic dose. The medicine for every woman.


DEVASTATION IN GALVESTON

Clara Barton's Picture of the Awful Desolation There.

In a private letter describing the suffering at Galveston Miss Clara Barton writes as follows, says the New York Sun:

"If any one has given the impression that the needs of this devastated city and country are past and that it is too late to render aid, there are but two ways of regarding that impression. One is the result of ignorance, the other of malice. * * * All the money thus far received will be required to remove the debris of broken houses crushed to splinters and piled 20 feet high along miles of seacoast. * * * The bodies of the owners are rotting therein. 20 or 30 of them being taken out every day as workmen remove the rubbish.

"Although 6,000 or 7,000 lives went out, there are yet many living, for Galveston had a population of 30,000. Of these 8,000 have not yet either house, home or shelter of any kind, only as they are huddled into the poor, broken wrecks of the houses of other people which did not quite go down, and there they are staying, crowded like cattle in a pen, under a shelter barely not condemned. These people have nothing in the world left. For them I have put out an appeal to the lumbermen and hardware merchants of the United States, a copy of which I will send you, to kindly send some materials of which houses can be made. Of the houses for which I ask the material not one is yet finished. A few are in course of construction. Some little huts are going up out of broken boards. But when you reflect that there was not one undamaged house left in Galveston, scarcely a roof or chimney left and more than half that remain partly upright are under condemnation until repaired or torn down you will understand that there is something to do even to get ready to put up the new houses were there something to make them of."

COMMON WORSHIP UNION.

A Plan to Bring Together All Religions in Worship.

The New York state conference of religion, which is to meet in New York Nov. 20 to 22, will be notable at least for the demonstration which it will give that a common worship may be shared by religious men widely differing in theological doctrine and ritual forms.

"The Possibilities of Common Worship" is one of the topics to be discussed at the conference, but the discussion will be in part removed from the region of theory to the line of practice, says The Outlook. A subcommittee consisting of Dr. Newton of All Souls' Episcopal church, Dr. Gottheil of Temple Emanuel and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Unitarian church has prepared a manual of common worship, which is now in press. It contains selections from the Jewish, Christian and ethnic Scriptures, prayers selected from Jewish offices and from Christian liturgies, ancient and modern, as well as from private sources, together with hymns from a wide range of authorship.

This conference professes to differ from such bodies as the parliament of religions by its direction to the practical side of things, where unity is found among those who differ in theory. Its forthcoming book of common worship is an earnest of such a profession.

Feet and a Foot.

Teacher (giving directions for standing)—Stand with your heels together, toes turned out, making an angle of 45 degrees.

This was followed by a look of bewilderment on one boy's face.

Teacher—Well, Tom, do you know what I mean? Do you know what a degree is?

Pupil—Yes, sir.

Teacher—What is it?

Pupil—Sixty-nine and one-fourth miles.

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# PEOPLE AND PLACES OF THE MOMENT

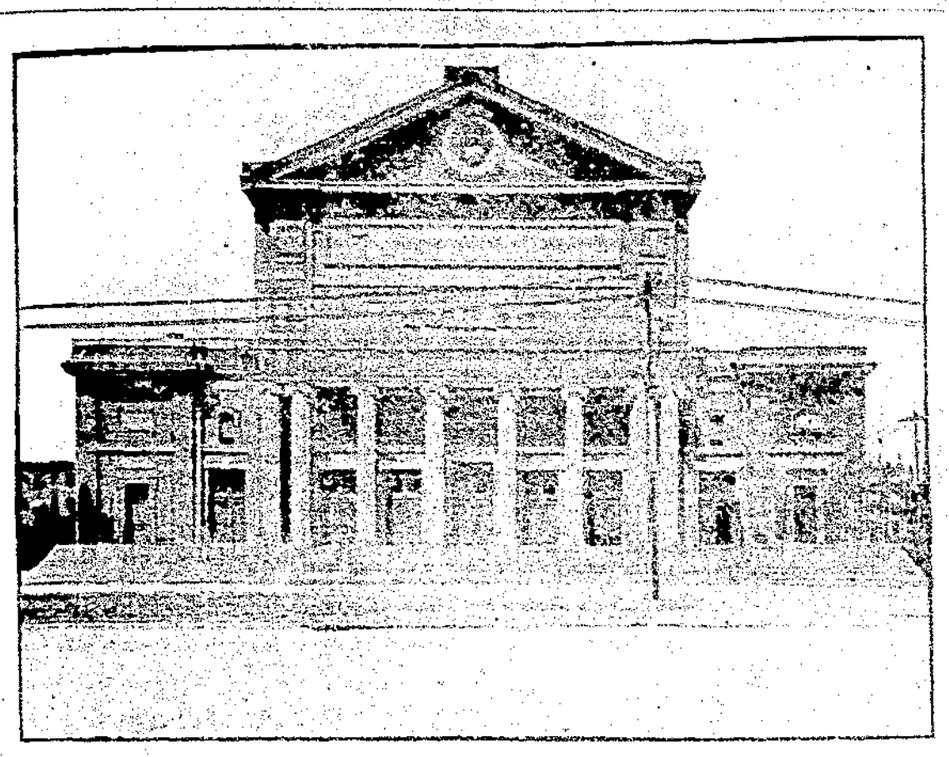


Photo by E. Chickering, Boston.

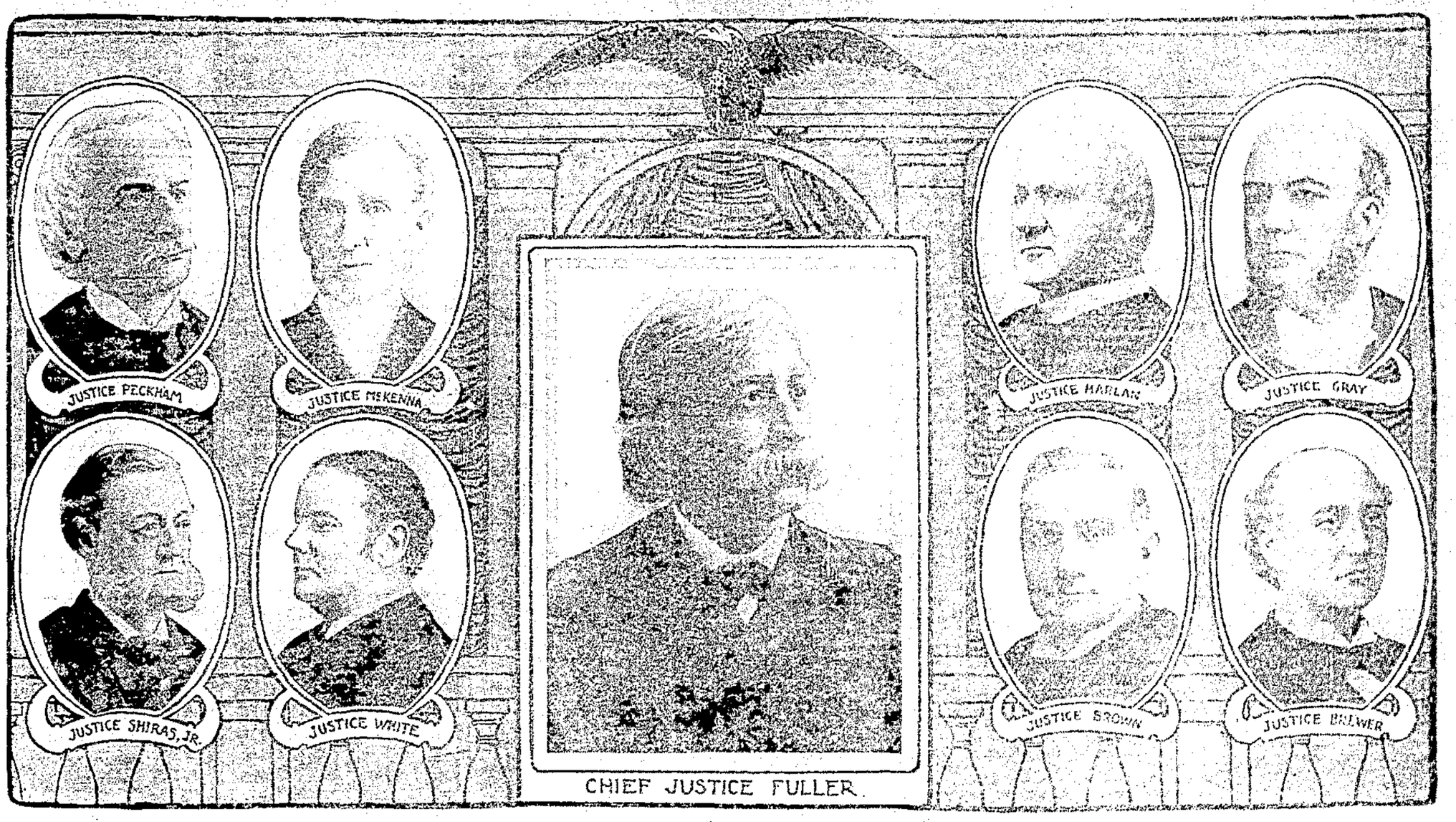
## Boston Symphony Orchestra's New Home.

Boston's new Symphony hall, which was recently dedicated, is not only a beautiful and artistic building, but is of scientific construction as regards the latest developments in ventilation.

Photo by Sloan, Kalamazoo.

## The Czar of Russia's Latest Picture.

Without his royal robes and crown he looks a good deal like any ordinary looking man and would pass anywhere for a well to do American.




## The Supreme Court Takes Up a Momentous Problem.

On Nov. 12 the supreme court of the United States began consideration of the constitutional rights of the Filipinos and Porto Ricans, which is a very interesting subject as it is the first time it has come before this august body.

Photo by London Stereoscopic company.

## Latest Picture of J. McNeill Whistler.

This celebrated American artist, who has for years made his home in London, betrays his age only by one lock of white hair which he brushes defiantly back from his forehead. He is 65 years old.

## Will Spend $1,000,000 Hunting the Pole.

Photo by Aime Dupont.

**William Ziegler.**

Photo by Aime Dupont.

**Evelyn B. Baldwin.**

Mr. William Ziegler is a wealthy Brooklyn merchant who is ambitious to discover the north pole by proxy. He is now preparing an expedition which is to start early in 1901 and which is to be in charge of Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin, who made trips into the Arctic with Peary and Walter Wellman. Mr. Ziegler says he is willing to spend $1,000,000 in the enterprise.

Photo from Celebrity Studio, Washington.

## Mrs. Cecilia Miles Reber.

Mrs. Lieutenant Reber, third daughter of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, is one of the most charming young matrons of Washington society, in which she is a prominent figure this season.


## A Simple Question.

*Marion People are Requested to Honestly Answer This.*

In the word of a representative citizen of Marion, none constructing can be doubtful. Thousands of people [illegible] of the nation [illegible] Kidney Pills. [illegible] Council of Pennsylvania [illegible] years I [illegible] with my [illegible] kidneys [illegible] the trouble [illegible] considerable [illegible] back was so lame and [illegible] I was unable to straighten [illegible] work at a time. I found that [illegible] something to give me relief [illegible] misery was becoming [illegible] to go to W. D. Zeigler's drug [illegible] I procured Doan's Kidney Pills. [illegible] speedily relieved the pain and [illegible] in my back and strengthened [illegible] and I found in my kidneys. I never [illegible] I was grateful to [illegible] Doan's Kidney Pills, for backache and kidney [illegible]

Sold by all dealers at 50 cents per [illegible] Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

When the next cold hangs [illegible] simply scrubs the bowels, [illegible] the liver and kidneys [illegible] and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

## LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and all information from M. E. Clickener, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DRIVE.

| West. | East. |
|---|---|
| No. 4, 12:03 am | No. 10, *12:53 pm |
| No. 12, 7:58 am | No. 6, *10:35 pm |
| No. 2, 3:30 pm | No. 32, * 5:40 pm |
| No. 8, 11:03 pm | No. 18, * 8:35 am |
| No. 14, 7:40 am | |

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:00 a. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 18 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 27 and 28 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 19 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 12 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

| Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|
| No. 1, 2:50 am | No. 15, * 5:15 am |
| No. 5, *10:38 am | No. 3, 8:15 pm |
| No. 15, 2:45 pm | No. 5, *12:05 pm |
| No. 9, *11:50 pm | No. 27, 12:04 m |

No. 33, local, 12:58 pm.

No. 15 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 21 and 31 run between Marion and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 27, 32, 14, 1, 3, 33 and 37 daily except Sunday. No. 13 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

In effect, Sunday, May 20, at 5:30 p. m.

| Eastbound. | Westbound. |
|---|---|
| No. 36, 12:05 am | No. 11, 6:15 am |
| No. 2, * 2:55 pm | No. 19, 10:37 am |
| No. 10, 7:00 pm | No. 3, *11:20 am |
| No. 18, 10:55 pm | No. 35, 4:25 pm |
| No. 31, * 2:45 pm | No. 55, *11:20 am |

* Nos. 2, 31, 3 and 55 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

| South. | North. |
|---|---|
| *No. 30, 6:25 am | No. 51, 6:55 am |
| No. 32, 10:15 am | *No. 53, 10:15 am |
| No. 34, 1:45 pm | *No. 55, 4:20 pm |
| *No. 56, 7:05 pm | *No. 57, 9:40 pm |

* Daily.

Trains enter Union depot Toledo and Columbus.

THE COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.

C., H. V. & T. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

| From Marion to | |
|---|---|
| Columbus and Delaware | 7:10 am |
| Sandusky and Bucyrus | 9:10 am |
| Zanesville and Roseville | 12:05 pm |
| Cincinnati and Dayton | 12:00 pm |
| Columbus and Delaware | 12:00 pm |
| New York and Philadelphia | 7:10 pm |
| Kenova and Norfolk | 5:10 pm |
| Columbus and Delaware | 5:10 pm |
| Sandusky and Bucyrus | 1:20 pm |
| Cincinnati and Sandusky | 7:10 pm |

All trains daily except Sunday.

H. A. Jaynes, Gen. Pas. Agt.

E. M. Teale, agent.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OUR success has been earned—every bit of it. We didn't buy a good business. We bought a poor business and made a good one out of it.

ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY,
230 E. Center St. Phone 1183.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

WE
Don't Ask
a sentimental judgment as to the merits of this store. Only the honest, unbiased, earnest opinion of patrons as to what drug store is who—

J. W. HEADLEY
The West Center Street Druggist.

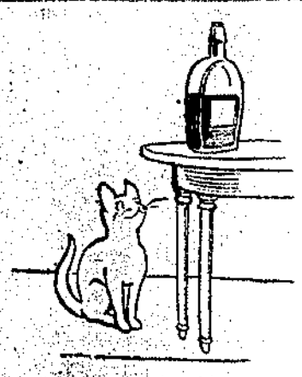
H. W. SAGER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Phone 175.

A Perfect Jewelry Store.

BUYERS!
are already making their choice of holiday presents and having them laid away until called for. You can do the same.

M. NELSON & SONS.
The East Center Street Jewelers.

Quick, Free Delivery.
Pharmacy as a Profession.
There isn't a conscientious physician or an earnest, informed convalescent or invalid but what wants prescriptions filled at
The Dumble Pharmacy
M. L. DUMBLE,
Phone 10. 121 N. Main St.



A Longing Look!

Do you longing look for a good quality of liquor? You need look no farther than right here. Our
HARVARD RYE
brand offers that desirable quality which makes health, if you want it for medicine or happiness, if you want it for a beverage. Full quart bottles, delivered, $1.00.

The Kentucky Liquor Co.
137 N. Main St. Phone 1030
LOUIS GOLDBERG, Manager.


# IN COMMON PLEAS

## Ida May Fox Monday Is Granted a Decree of Divorce from Her Husband, Frank.

### NEGLECT OF DUTY THE GROUND

**She Is Given the Custody of Their Minor Child—Judge Young Renders Several Decrees of More or Less Importance—Notes and News of General Interest.**

Ida May Fox was Monday morning granted a divorce from her husband, Frank I. Fox, on the grounds of neglect and wilful absence, by Judge Young. She was granted the custody of the minor child and the costs were assessed against the defendant. The matter was not contested.

In the matter of C. A. Sherod against M. B. Dickerson, a default judgment was rendered against the defendant for $612.50 Monday by Judge Young.

In the matter of John F. Firstenberger against Mona Singer, and others, the plaintiff Monday filed his election to take the premises involved at the appraisement.

In the same matter a motion to set aside the confirmation, distribution and election was granted Monday by Judge Young, and a decree quieting title was granted in favor of the plaintiff and the defendant in the original petition. The election was confirmed and the distribution was ordered.

In the matter of David H. Lust, administrator, against David S. Kenner, the judgment was revived in favor of the plaintiff for $537.31, with interest from January 15, 1891.

In the matter of John Nunan against Patrick Monahan, and others, the title was ordered quieted in the name of John Nunan.

A writ of partition was issued Saturday in the matter of Robert L. Mouser against John B. Mouser, and others, and P. G. Harvey, Fred A. Isslieb and J. E. Crow were appointed commissioners to appraise the property involved.

In the same matter John B. King, by his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, Saturday filed in common pleas court an answer, waiving his right of dower and asking that his full one-fifth of the proceeds of the sale of the premises be awarded to Zon M. Pies and Clyde M. King, defendants.

Charles H. McKelvy, by the same attorneys, in the same matter, as guardian for Casslus C. Mouser, also filed an answer, asking that if partition be made of the premises sold, he be given in trust the amount due Casslus C. Mouser.

Harry N. Quigley, guardian ad litem for W. L. Hood, in the matter of John F. Firstenberger against Mona Singer, and others, Saturday filed in common pleas court the answer customary in such matters.

In the matter of French Crow against Eliza Holmes, and others, Wilgus & March, defendants, by their attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, Saturday filed in common pleas court an answer, setting up a small claim, and asking that it be paid according to its priority when foreclosure is made.

In the matter of Flora L. DeVore against Emma DeVore the report of the commissioners was confirmed. The property was appraised at 12,000.

A. H. Kling, John H. Thomas and Andrew Trout, commissioners in the DeVore partition matter in common pleas court, went out to Adelaide last Saturday to appraise the DeVore homestead and farm.

In the matter of the Hammer Paint company against S. S. Fox & Company, the defendants, by their attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, Saturday filed in common pleas court an answer making a general denial of the allegations in the plaintiff's petition, and alleging that the plaintiff did not keep its agreement with the defendants, wherefore a judgment of $150 against the plaintiffs is asked and also that the plaintiff's petition be dismissed.

In the matter of Lysander Smith against the Hocking Valley Railroad company, the plaintiff, by his attorney, J. W. Jacoby, has filed in common pleas court his reply.

A petition for divorce was filed in common pleas court Tuesday by Emma V. Brown, by her attorney, H. E. Hill, against her husband, Frederick J. Brown, whom she alleges guilty of gross neglect of duty and failure to provide for five years past.

The petition alleges that they were married May 30, 1893, and that three children, Hagel M., aged seven; Walter J., aged five, and Rosa E., aged three, were born of the union.

A divorce and custody of the children is prayed.

In the matter of Robert L. Mouser against John B. Mouser, and others, the commissioners appraised the property Monday at $7,433, and the partition will be made accordingly.

The difference between Christian Frederick Haberman and the city council, was brought back before the public gaze Tuesday by Mr. Haberman, through his counsel, Copeland & Bartram, filing in common pleas court a petition which is the starter of another injunction suit. Mr. Haberman wants the sidewalk along the west side of his lot which City Street Commissioner Kinkler removed at the instance of the council, replaced.

The petition is a voluminous one, and after reciting a long story about this city, its size, officers and duties, gives a resume of the trouble between the city and the plaintiff. The plaintiff is owner of lot 429 in Bain's addition to Marion and is located at the intersection of Main street and Delaware avenue. The city paved Delaware avenue and made other improvements, the last of which was laying a stone sidewalk on the east side of Main street. Mr. Haberman's taxes exceeded the statutory twenty-five per cent, and he got a part knocked off by court before the walk was laid. The walk raised them again and he once more went into court to get the taxes reduced. He also stated that the walk was not laid to grade, or that time and was defective.

The council decided that the city did not care to pay for any more improvements on Mr. Haberman's property and ordered the walk removed. Accordingly the street commissioner removed it at night, leaving the crushed stone and other filler and making a place which would collect water when it rains and be a detriment to the property.

The petition further alleges that the city council, by an ordinance by it passed, was compelled to lay the walk and to make other improvements and as the ordinance still stands it is asked that the commissioner be restrained from further molesting with or trespassing on the plaintiff's property and that at the final hearing of the matter the defendants, the council and street commissioner be compelled to relay the walk to conform to the ordinance and accept his offer of $15.56, the taxes which will be due for the same under the twenty-five per cent. exemption statute.

Judge Tobias of Bucyrus granted a temporary restraining order in the matter Monday evening.

## AMERICAN EXHIBITS IN PARIS

**Mr. Wintersmith Thinks We Have Surprised the World.**

J. B. Wintersmith stopped in Washington recently en route to his new home in Missouri from a visit to the Paris exposition. He said to a representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"The American people have every reason to be proud of their exhibits at the Paris exposition. We not only captured more than our share of the awards, but we impressed all who saw our wares with the fact that we were seriously competing for the trade of the world for manufactured articles. The American exhibits were by far the best managed and had the most attractive appearance. They attracted a vast amount of attention and were favorably commented upon. This, I think, is due in a measure to the excellent advertising of the exhibit, as well as its general merit.

"The exposition should have a good effect on our exports, as the people of Europe never before realized that Uncle Sam not only sold his wares cheaper than the European merchant, but he also made as good if not a better quality of the article."

Mr. Wintersmith stated that the only blot upon the record of the exposition was the extortionate prices exacted for board and lodging in Paris during the period the exhibits were open. This reached the average price of five times the regular rates asked when conditions were normal.

## RESOLUTIONS

**Are Passed by the Powell Class on Death of Miss Geer.**

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from our midst our sister, Mary Geer, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby record our loss in parting from a true christian sister.

Resolved, That, while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our sister, who has been called from her labor to rest.

Resolved, That we, as a class, extend to the family of our deceased sister our sincere condolence and sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the bereaved family, and that a copy be given to each of the city papers for publication.

Albertine Freeman,
Bertha Irey,
Ella Myers, } Com.

## PLEADS GUILTY.

**Lonnie Hastings Is Committed to the County Bastile.**

Lonnie Hastings pleaded guilty to threatening to kill Chas. Rinker before Squire C. E. Gompf Tuesday forenoon, but was unable to give a peace bond. He said that he had been drinking at the time that he made the threat. He was sent to jail in default of a bond for $500 to keep the peace.

It is believed that Hastings is wanted in Kentucky. It is known that he left that state on account of a cutting affray in which he stabbed a man.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A farm of 91 acres, best in Marion county. Well improved. Call at 549 north Main street, Marion, Ohio. wk-tf-p

Lost or strayed—A Jersey heifer. Finder will please notify J. J. Wolfinger, Bensley, Ohio, and receive reward. 1-wk

**Lending the Alphabet.**

The Duke d'Abruzzi is going north soon to look up three missing polar expeditions and incidentally, says the Minneapolis Times, carve his initials on the north pole.

# LONNIE HASTINGS

## Is the Name of a Youth Who Poses as a Bad Man from the Old Blue Grass State.

### WORKS BLUFF NEAR CALEDONIA

**Finally Threatens To Kill Charles Rinker—Latter Comes to This City, Makes the Necessary Affidavit Before Squire Gompf To Secure the Issuing of a Warrant.**

Lonnie Hastings, a young fellow who hails from Louisville, Kentucky, was arrested Sunday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff B. E. Crow, on a charge of threatening to kill. The warrant was sworn out by Charles Rinker, a farmer, who resides about six miles east of the city, near Caledonia. Young Hastings has been cutting and husking corn for farmers east of the city, and it seems is of a rather quarrelsome disposition. Last week he began boarding at the home of Rinker and was working for another farmer who resided nearby. Saturday evening he went to Caledonia and, according to his own statement, took a few drinks, but was not intoxicated. He went home and got into an altercation with Rinker, and claims the latter threatened to shoot him. Sunday morning the argument was again started by the boy, and it was then that he made the threat to kill Rinker. As he had been doing considerable threatening about what he was going to do to certain parties residing in that vicinity it was deemed best to rid the neighborhood of him, consequently the warrant was sworn out.

Hastings had people out that way thinking that he was a bold, bad man and had them bluffed right, but when he was informed that he was wanted on the warrant he quietly submitted and came without a word.

Hastings stated that his father is in the Kentucky penitentiary for killing a colored man in Louisville.

Justice C. E. Gompf, before whom the warrant was sworn out, set the hearing for 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

**The Blarney Stone.**

The blarney stone, which every self respecting Irishman has kissed, may be found in the ruins of the Blarney castle, Ireland, which was once upon a time a famous fortress. Traditions as to the identity of the stone are various, the best informed, perhaps, designating a stone set in the northern angle of the lofty castle wall about 20 feet from the top. To touch one's lips to the polished surface of the stone secured to one the gift of gentle, insinuating speech, and consequently it was much desired to accomplish the feat, which was no insignificant one and could only be done by means of ropes.

So the Jeffrys family, into whose possession the ruin came, decided that another stone would do as well and selected one which could be reached by crawling through a battlement and letting one's friend hold one by the legs while kissing the stone. This was also dangerous, so the stone was placed on the top of one of the high pinnacles. A crazy man not only climbed up to it, but dropped the stone and broke it, and now the Hibernian guide informs the tourist that he must kiss "the three halves" into which it was broken in order that the mysterious virtues may be imbibed.

**Interesting to Her.**

"Miss Anleek seems very much interested in that insanely old musician."

"Yes; she heard that he made overtures quite frequently."—Philadelphia Press.

**Apt Description.**

"Well, that is a fellow proceeding!" exclaimed Mr. Bellefield to his wife.

"What is?"

"Painting sparrows and selling them for canaries."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.


Oppenheimer's
To Raise the
CASH
Overcoats, Suits, Underwear.
All heavy weight goods at reduced prices.
Fleece Lined Underwear ..... 45c
Beaver Overcoats ..... $4.50
Children's Suits ..... 85c up
I have no Shoddy Goods.
S. Oppenheimer, Jr.
MANAGER.
MAIN AND CHURCH STREETS


## ORIGIN OF YELLOW FEVER.

**Further Evidence That Mosquitoes Spread the Disease.**

The report of the board of army medical officers that yellow fever is spread by infected mosquitoes is strongly substantiated by the experience of southern Louisiana, and it is probable that a memorandum will be prepared by the authorities in the piny woods districts of the state and forwarded to the board. It is asserted by those authorities that the disease never spreads beyond the sections where mosquitoes prevail.

At Covington, La., only 30 miles from New Orleans, there have been cases of yellow fever of refugees from the coast towns, but the disease has never spread from them to the inhabitants of the town. In past epidemics, according to the New York Sun, the piny woods of Louisiana and Mississippi, only a few miles from the coast, were considered a safe refuge from the fever, and it was attributed to the sanitary influence of the pines, without any good reason therefor. The fact that the mosquito is unknown in those woods, save in a few bottoms along the streams, would give a better explanation of the absence of the disease or rather of its failure to spread, even when persons already infected with the disease seek refuge among the pines. The report of the board of army medical men explains what has heretofore been a mystery.

The authorities in the piny woods towns also call attention to the remarkable fact that while ice will not kill the germ, as is shown by the reappearance of the disease after the bitter winter of 1897, it disappears after a light frost. This can easily be explained by the mosquito theory, for the lightest frost kills off the mosquitoes, and the disease disappears simultaneously with them.

## HUGE RUSSIAN LOCOMOTIVE

**Largest at the Paris Exposition—Has Twelve Driving Wheels.**

The most remarkable Russian engine in the Paris exposition is the gigantic 12 wheeled double six coupled duplex compound on a modification of the Mallet system and bearing the number 11,810. This is by far the biggest and heaviest engine in the whole exhibition, weighing as it does 86 tons and having a vast 46 ton tender appended, the total weight of tender and engine being therefore no less than 132 tons, while the top of the chimney stands 16 feet 9 inches above the rail level, says The Engineering Magazine. This mighty locomotive is constructed on the articulated plan, the four foot driving wheels being coupled in two groups of six each, one being practically a steam bogie, while each group is driven by one high pressure and one low pressure cylinder, the respective diameters being 18½ inches and 28 inches. In the case of this particular engine more may be said on behalf of the complex system of articulation employed than in the case of the smaller but similar locomotive.

The Russian 12 wheeler is intended for the haulage of immense loads and the ascent of steep grades. It is essential to the development of its full usefulness that it should be able to utilize its entire adhesive weight for traction and that this weight should be distributed as widely as possible upon the rails without such distribution involving an undue length of rigid wheel base.

## POSTOFFICE NAMED TUAN.

**Authorities Staggered at Request From Stafford County, Va.**

It is a common thing when a new postoffice is to be named for the people in the neighborhood to ask that it be named after the latest military hero. The country is already dotted with Roosevelts, Schleys and Funstons as a result of our two late wars.

The latest suggestion, however, fairly staggered the postoffice authorities at Washington, although they have named the place as requested, says the New York Times. The new postoffice is named after Prince Tuan, the Chinese antiforeign leader, and is situated in Stafford county, Va. The first postmaster of Tuan is named William H. Snellings, and his appointment was announced the other day.

**Increasing the Gould Millions.**

The four Gould boys are conservative to a marked degree, and the $65,000,000 they inherited have been increased to $100,000,000, says the New York Press. It is said that George does not spend more than one-sixth of his income. Edwin not more than one-eighth, Howard not more than one-tenth and Frank not more than one-fifteenth, even on dogs at $10,000 each. George's fad is polo, while Edwin is an industrious banker and business man. Howard is a yachtsman, and Frank is a dog fancier. Miss Helen's income is about $1,000,000 a year. Adding her fortune to the estates of her brothers, we can easily build the family possessions on this side of the water up to $120,000,000.

**Falling Leaves.**

The flock of birds grows less and less;
We see the parched and browning sod
Stream with a royal lavishness
Of purple and of goldenrod.
This is the time of harvest lays,
Of gathered fruit and garnered sheaves,
And, carpeting the woodland ways,
The falling leaves, the falling leaves.

They rustle downward through the air
When scarce a breath of wind goes by,
Bare, scarred and black the branches stare
Against the pitiless, bright sky.
Once they were fair as day dreams spun,
While youth yet sweetly self deceives;
Now they are old and spent and done—
The falling leaves, the falling leaves!

There comes a whisper: "All is well!
Now growth of joy the day will bring!
Beneath the scars already swell
The leaf buds of another spring."
—Amelia Burr in Examiner.

# A MARION CITIZEN

## Is Indicted by the Richland County Grand Jury at Its Session Held in August.

### ELDER M'FARLANE IS THE MAN

**Charge Against Him Is Criminal Libel in Circulating "Leaves of Healing" in Mansfield—Dowie, Piper and Others in the Same Boat. Why He Has Not Been Arrested.**

Mansfield, O., Nov. 13.—Some sub rosa indictments were made public when the criminal cases for the November term of common pleas court were called. Dowie, Piper and Elders McClerkens, McFarlane and Fockler, Evangelist Fisher and several other Dowie preachers were indicted for criminal libel in circulating "Leaves of Healing" in Mansfield, by special grand jury called in August. The indicted Dowieites, with the exception of Elder McFarlane of Marion, are out of the state. It was not deemed advisable by the authorities to arrest and bring McFarlane to Mansfield under the present strained condition of affairs. The seven men indicted for riot in connection with the Dowie troubles pleaded not guilty.

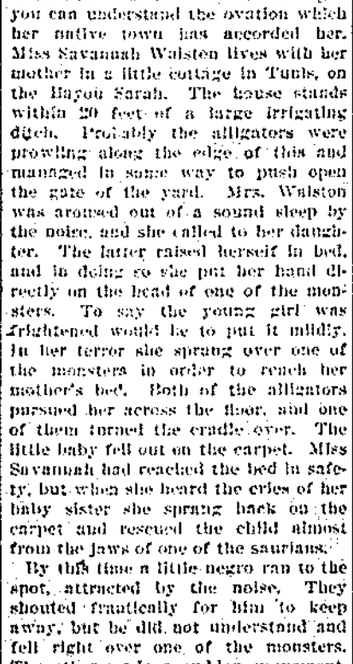
## BATTLE WITH ALLIGATORS.

**Quick Wit and Bravery of a Texas Heroine.**

To kill two of the largest alligators in the state of Texas in one day is something even a hunter might be proud of, but when you stop to consider that this was the feat of a mere girl you can understand the ovation which her native town has accorded her. Miss Savannah Walston lives with her mother in a little cottage in Tuna, on the Bayou Sarah. The house stands within 20 feet of a large irrigating ditch. Probably the alligators were prowling along the edge of this and managed in some way to push open the gate of the yard. Mrs. Walston was aroused out of a sound sleep by the noise, and she called to her daughter. The latter raised herself in bed, and in doing so she put her hand directly on the head of one of the monsters. To say the young girl was frightened would be to put it mildly. In her terror she sprang over one of the monsters in order to reach her mother's bed. Both of the alligators pursued her across the floor, and one of them turned the cradle over. The little baby fell out on the carpet. Miss Savannah had reached the bed in safety, but when she heard the cries of her baby sister she sprang back on the carpet and rescued the child almost from the jaws of one of the saurians.

By this time a little negro ran to the spot, attracted by the noise. They shouted frantically for him to keep away, but he did not understand and fell right over one of the monsters. The other made a sudden movement, seizing him by the head, and, to the horror of the two women, he was devoured before their eyes. Crazed by the taste of blood, the monsters tried frantically to reach the bed. Failing in this, they ran about smashing the furniture in their fury.

While the smaller of the two creatures was overturning the stove and



FIGHT WITH ALLIGATORS.

destroying the kitchen furniture the other remained in the parlor terrorizing the two women.

Suddenly Miss Savannah remembered that her brother's gun was hanging against the wall on the other side of the room. Seizing her first chance, she jumped from the bed and with a swift movement seized the weapon and sprang back just in time to escape the angry jaws of the larger of the alligators.

Although the young girl says she had no practice with a gun, yet her nerve did not desert her. She aimed at the eye of the big bull. Her first shot caused him to spring around wild with pain, and before he could recover her second and third shots killed him. Then the female came crawling back into the room. It sprang for the bed and put its paws on the edge. The brave girl placed the barrel of the gun in its mouth and fired. The shot tore the whole length of the body, and the huge creature fell lifeless.

**After the Honeymoon.**

She—Yes; a woman's history is summed up in one word—sacrifice.

He—Indeed! Whose?—Life.

Home Comfort!
We measure our advancement by the comforts we provide for our homes. A decided improvement is made by the adoption of more.
Attractive Chairs.
We have the kind that are comfortable as well as attractive, rockers or straight backed—at a wide variety of prices.
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Weigh Your Hay,
Grain, Etc., on Harsch's Wagon Scales. Net weight, 5c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metal.
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good for everything that runs on wheels.
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This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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Are in Demand.
I can train them.
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# VIVE KRUGER

## Dom Paul Is Given a Great Demonstration at Marseilles

## WHEN HE LANDS TODAY

### The Gelderland Is Seen in the Offing at 7:30 O'Clock This Morning.

### ENTERS BAY TWO HOURS LATER

### Kruger Had Intended To Disembark at Noon, but Changes His Plan To Please Friends.

### UPON LANDING HE MAKES A SPEECH

**Says That Since Jamison Endeavored To Conquer the Transvaal Without Making a Fight a Terrible War Has Been Thrust Upon His People—The War Is a Barbarous One Waged by a Most Barbarous Nation.**

Marseilles, Nov. 22.—Today's weather conditions were as favorable to the celebration in honor of President Kruger's arrival as yesterday's was unfavorable, and the delay in the arrival of the Gelderland was a fortunate disappointment. The wind was still blowing freshly today, but the sun shone brightly, and the atmosphere was crystal clear.

The Dutch cruiser was seen in the offing at 7:30, but the crowds, made

PRESIDENT KRUGER

skeptical by yesterday's fiasco, were not on hand so early to greet his appearance.

By 9:30, however, when the vessel entered the harbor, the visitors and townspeople were out in force and the streets and quays presented an animated scene. The decorations, which had been taken down on account of the storm, re-appeared this morning on the houses. The Boer flag crossed with the French tri-color predominated. At the Joliette landing stage the decorations were the most elaborate. The entrance to the Hotel DeNoailles, where Kruger will stop, was also ablaze with color. The Gelderland docked at 10:30. The quay was packed with people, the Boer delegates in the foreground joyously hailing the head president of the republic. When Kruger appeared the crowd cheered madly and "Vive Kruger" sounded in a steady roar.

On entering the harbor the Gelderland fired a salute of twenty-one guns and the lighthouse battery replied.

Dr. Leyds and several of the leading delegates embarked in a launch and greeted President Kruger on board the cruiser. At 10 o'clock the launch was seen returning and the crowd, supposing that Kruger was coming ashore, cheered the launch loudly. It proved to be Mr. Von Hummer, the president's interpreter, who had come to tell the committee that Kruger would not land till noon. The committee protested that they had waited already thirty hours and were getting tired. So the interpreter returned to urge Kruger to hurry. He finally landed at 10:45 and received a vociferous welcome.

After handshaking at the quay, the police made a path to the carriages, and the procession started for the hotel. The Boer president occupied the leading carriage and was cheered wildly along the route.

Upon landing, President Kruger made a speech thanking the French government for its sympathy with the Transvaal government and for the cordiality of its reception. The remark was generally cheered, but some musical laughter at the reference to the "French government's reception" caused a temporary disturbance.

Proceeding, Kruger said: "Since Jamison endeavored to conquer the country without making a fight, a terrible war has been thrust upon us, notwithstanding our reiterated claim for arbitration, which has been refused by England.

"The war is a barbarous one and we have been fighting a barbarous nation."

President Kruger then thanked the committee for their good wishes and the people of Marseilles for their very hearty reception. He expressed himself as profoundly touched by the welcome to France, which was the home of liberty.

Referring again to the Transvaal, Kruger said their farms were being burned, and their wives hunted from their homes, while the husbands were fighting on the battlefield. But, whatever was done, he said, the Boers would resist to the bitter end.

Messrs. Leyds, Grobler and Fischer stood behind Kruger while the speech was being delivered. The carriage which the president occupied was drawn by four horses, their headpieces decorated with rosettes of Boer colors.

Despite the great show of enthusiasm in the town there has been an entire absence of anti-English demonstrations.

After reaching the hotel, Kruger appeared for a moment on the balcony and bowed to the crowds which continued cheering after he had disappeared.

**Kruger Is Interviewed.**

Marseilles, Nov. 22.—President Kruger granted an exclusive interview to your correspondent at the Hotel De Noailles today. He spoke through an interpreter. In reply to a question, he said:

"I came to Europe simply to appeal for intervention. No, the Boers will not migrate to Mamarland (German West Africa); they will conquer or die on their own soil."

"It is reported that the Boers are out of funds and that you are bringing all the available cash with you. Is it so?"

"That is untrue," replied Kruger. "Schalkeburger keeps the Transvaal treasure."

"What will you do if intervention fails?"

"I shall remain in Europe."

"Where will you go from here?"

"To Paris, Brussels, The Hague, Amsterdam and St. Petersburg," said Kruger.

The Boer president wore a long gray coat and held his well known high hat, with a heavy crepe band, in his hand. He wore gold spectacles and his eyes appeared very weak. He was visibly affected by the enthusiasm of his reception.

In saying good-bye to your correspondent he extended a big fist with a tremendous grip.

Kruger would add nothing to his surprising statement that he was going to St Petersburg.

## HIS GRASS WIDOW

**Is Now His Mother-in-Law—A Nervy Tennessecan.**

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Thomas Arder of Hardin county established a record in matrimony Wednesday by marrying his step-daughter in less than a week after being divorced from his wife, the girl's mother. Two years ago Arder, thirty-two years old, married Mrs. Nellie Marston, a widow of thirty-five, and the mother of a grown daughter. Shortly after Arder began dividing his attentions and affections between wife and daughter. Mrs. Arder became jealous and husband, wife and daughter quarreled. Miss Marston left home and went to St. Louis, and soon afterward Arder left his wife, presumably to join Miss Marston. Mrs. Arder filed suit for divorce for desertion, which was granted less than a week ago.

## A BRAZILIAN

**Meets a Blonde, Takes a Drink and Now Mourns His Losses.**

New York, Nov. 22.—Chas. Guerin, who says he is a Brazilian jeweler, arrived here Monday from Buenos Ayres and Tuesday night started to "do the Tenderloin." He had not gone far before he met Emma McCarthy, a blonde who beamed on him. He accompanied her to her flat in "Soubrette Row" and there she offered him a drink. He took it and became unconscious. When he woke up the flat was deserted and his $3,000 worth of jewelry and $500 in money was missing. He ran into the street in his underclothes crying "Help" and was locked up by a policeman, who thought he was mad. When he was explained he was released. The police are looking for the valuables. Guerin threatens to commit suicide if they do not find them.

**An Old Privateer.**

Bangor, Me., Nov. 22.—The schooner Polly, from Bangor, for Boston, with lumber, has been wrecked on the Maine coast. She was built in 1805, and was a privateer during the war of 1812.

**Northwest Snowbound.**

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 22.—The heavy snow storm is general throughout the Northwest and all railway traffic is badly delayed. In the Dakotas snow fell for thirty-six hours.

# IT IS SERIOUS

## Washington Officials So Regard Situation in China.

## BREAKING UP OF CHINA

### Following the Outbreak Renewing the War Is Now Expected.

### THE GERMANS STILL INSIST

### On the Execution of Prince Tuan and the Other Nine Princes and Mandarins

### ALREADY CHOSEN FOR SLAUGHTER

**France, Russia, Japan and America Oppose this Plan and England Is on the Fence—Vienna Papers Are Rabid on Subject of America—River and Harbor Talk—Session of the National Grange Ends Thursday.**

Washington, Nov. 23.—The demand of some of the European powers for the blood of the highest officials in China, and their insistence that nothing else will satisfy them, has brought the preliminary negotiations between the envoys to a standstill. The last meeting of the envoys adjourned without fixing a date for reassembling, and the points of difference will have to be referred to the home government for determination.

Germany insists that China should be compelled to execute Prince Tuan and the other nine princes and mandarins, who have been named as a condition to continuing negotiations. In this she is supported by Italy and Austria. England's attitude is not disclosed. France, Russia, and the United States and Japan oppose this wholesale call for heads, although they insist that some of the guilty officials should suffer the extreme penalty.

China has offered to punish all the ten men of rank named by the envoys, except General Tung Fuh Siang. The omission of his name from the list is because he is in command of the Chinese troops, now guarding the emperor and empress. Any attempt on their part to punish him would be likely to result either in the imprisonment of the imperial family or even their assassination.

The punishments which China proposes to inflict upon the guilty ones ranges from imprisonment for life to mere degradation. Minister Conger, the United States representative to whose judgment the question of the sufficiency of these penalties has been referred, has cabled to Secretary Hay that they are not satisfactory because they are not commensurate with the crimes of which the officials have been guilty.

The attitude of the foreign envoys on this subject combined with the apparent determination on the part of some of the powers to demand indemnities of tremendous proportions, is causing concern to the administration. It is feared that China may rebel against the threatened extortion and that a renewal of the war will result. This would inevitably lead to the partition of China and he destruction of the "open door" policy. The suspicion is entertained that Germany and Russia both desire this outcome of the affair. At the state department the situation in China is regarded as grave and serious.

**Sore on America.**

Vienna, Nov. 23.—The Vienna papers yesterday gave vent to some venomous criticism of the United States attitude toward China. The Tageblatt refers to "Upstart America," and says: "That rotten republic without army and navy arrogates the powers of a great empire!"

The Tageblatt says that America's sickly sentimentalism is nauseous and is pure hypocrisy when the treatment of the Filipinos is remembered.

The Volksblatt says: "The czar, the kaiser and Britannica have refused to be bossed by plebeian American nobodies."

The Reichpost says that America needs a taking-down.

**Rivers and Harbors.**

Washington, Nov. 23.—Chairman Theo. E. Burton of the house committee on rivers and harbors arrived Thursday. The committee will meet Monday. Mr. Burton said the committee will grant a number of hearings before the opening of congress, but none after that time. The river and harbor bill will be introduced, if possible, during the second week of the session. The appropriations for the current year will not exceed $30,000,000.

The projects which are considered most pressing and will form the framework of the bill are:

A better exit from Boston harbor to the sea, the improvement of the Delaware river below Philadelphia; the southwest pass of the Mississippi, the mouth of the Columbia river; the Detroit river below Detroit, and the dams in the Ohio river.

Congressman Burton expressed the belief that the ship subsidy bill, in present form, could not pass the house.

"It will have to be materially modified," he said, "for the general temper of the house is against the granting of subsidies anyhow."

**The Session Ended.**

Washington, Nov. 23.—The annual convention of the national grange came to a close Thursday. Previous to adjournment a letter was received from President McKinley stating that he would be glad to receive the legislative committee to learn their views as to pure food legislation. The committee that visited the president yesterday afternoon consisted of Master Aaron Jones of Indiana; State Master Batchelder of New Hampshire, and State Master Norris of New York.

Helen Hill, the five-months-old daughter of State Master Hill of Pennsylvania, and the adopted daughter of the national grange, was presented with a handsome gold chain and locket. The next convention will be held in Portland, Maine, November, 1901.

**Awaits Return of Root.**

Washington, Nov. 23.—The president is deferring the writing of that paragraph of his message to congress relating to Cuba until Secretary Root's return. His report on the affairs in that island are being awaited with much interest, and will be taken by the president as his guide in that matter.

# WITH VITROL

## The Beauty and Sight of a Pretty Girl in New York City

## HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

### The Celebrated Morrison Trial in Kansas Will Begin This Afternoon.

### AWFUL ACT OF A NEGRO GIRL

### Young Woman Is Outraged and Robbed in the City of Rochester in New York State.

### A BODY IS CARRIED OVER NIAGARA

**Alabama Merchant Shot from Ambush—Pearl Newman on Trial for Killing Actor McCauley—Sudden Death of a Hoosier Girl—Heiress to a Million Dies at New York—Husband Kills His Wife Then Himself.**

New York, Nov. 22.—Lena Schoelia, a servant girl, lies on a cot in Bellevue hospital today, her beauty gone, her sight partially destroyed, the victim of a woman's jealousy. The police have arrested Mrs. Max Wolf, who formerly employed the girl, and who is charged with throwing acid into the girl's face while in a fit of jealous anger. Mrs. Wolf last night visited the home of Arnold Malkain, where Lena was employed. There was a quarrel. Mrs. Wolf charged the girl of flirting with Mr. Wolf. A moment later Lena ran into the street screaming. Her face was blistered by carbolic acid, and her eyes terribly burned. At the hospital it is said that the girl will recover, but her face will always bear a scare and her sight will be impaired. She is nineteen years old and recently came from Vienna. Mrs. Wolf expressed no regret when arrested. "It will teach her not to attempt to steal honest women's husbands," she said.

**The Morrison Trial.**

Eldorado, Kan., Nov. 22.—The trial of Jesse Morrison for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, will begin in earnest today, yesterday having been taken up in legal sparring. Late yesterday afternoon Judge Shinn overruled the plea in abatement filed by the defense. A motion to quash the indictment was then made, and also overruled. Then a motion for a continuance was made on the ground that one of the principal witnesses for the defense is absent from the state, and cannot be there this term of court. The court overruled this also, and set the trial for today. It is thought some time will be consumed in securing a jury, as all the parties concerned are well known throughout the county. The case will be bitterly contested. Four of the most prominent lawyers in Kansas have been engaged by each side and every move will be fiercely fought. Selfdefense will be the claim of Miss Morrison with emotional insanity as a reserve claim.

**Into a Well.**

Macon, Ga., Nov. 22.—At Perry, in Houston county, Fanny Payne, a ten-year old negro girl, has been committed to jail for drowning a ten-year-old son of Joseph Wilder, colored, on James Pemberton's plantation. She threw two little brothers, aged five and ten years into a thirty-three foot well because they would not agree not to tell about seeing her commit a theft. The elder boy climbed out, and she threw him back and held him under the water by means of a long pole. The younger one saved himself by holding to a piece of curbing at the water's edge.

**Wouldn't Tend Baby.**

Wickford, R. I., Nov. 22.—Because Jenna Brooks, thirteen years old, of Hamilton, did not like to stay home and mind the baby on Saturday, he got a leaky rowboat, seized a pair of oars and rowed boldly out into the bay. Since then he has not been seen and it is feared his boat was swamped.

**Outraged and Robbed.**

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The body of Theresa Keating, twenty-six years old of 174 University avenue was found dead in the yard in the rear of 127 Davis street yesterday and Chief Hayden and Detective Maguire, who are working on the case, think they have a murder on their hands. Miss Keating left her home Tuesday night saying that she was going to answer an advertisement for a girl in one of the daily papers. She did not return and at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Captain Furtherer was notified of her disappearance. He went to the home of a Mrs. Groves on Davis street, accompanied by two sisters of the dead girl. At the house it was said that the girl had been there in the evening, but no further trace was afforded the police from that source. A report was given to Chief Gerer and Detective Maguire who was detailed on the case. At eleven o'clock he telephoned to the station that the dead body of the girl had been found. Later developments show that the girl had been outraged and robbed.

**Over the Falls.**

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The body of a man passed over the falls yesterday. It was seen by the workmen on the new Goat Island bridge, and, although it passed close to the coffer dam on which some of them were working, they were unable to secure it.

**Still at Large.**

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 22.—At Cuba, Louisiana, Tuesday night, John Otis stepped out on his back porch to get a drink of water, when he was shot twice in the abdomen and died in a few minutes. It is claimed the shooting was done by B. E. Alexander. Otis, who was a merchant, was a witness against Alexander in a case where the latter was charged with illicit distilling of whisky. Alexander shot and killed W. W. Parks, another witness, Snyder, at Brilliant Mines, Monday night. He is still at large.

**For Killing an Actor.**

Huntington, W. Va., Nov 22.—Pearl Newman was placed on trial yesterday for killing William J. McCauley, an actor from Philadelphia in a resort October 7. McCauley was talking to Newman's enamorita.

**A Doc's Find.**

Brazil, Ind., Nov 22.—Wednesday while Major Akery was out hunting, his dog picked an object up beside the standard railroad tracks and was eating, when Akery discovered that it was a baby boy. It is presumed the child was born on one of the night passenger trains and was thrown off by its mother.

**Very Sudden Death.**

Muncie, Ind., Nov 22.—Jessie Crow, aged twenty-one, died suddenly yesterday in the apartments of H. H. Holloway, a well known man in Avondale, suburb. Holloway is under arrest. Sensational developments are expected.

**Three Men Killed.**

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 22.—A runaway train of empty ore cars in the mines of the Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron company, near Bessemer yesterday ran over and killed Superintendent Napo Thompson, then jumping the track, killed Chas. Kelly and Andrew Hargrove, miners, who were working.

**Loses a Million.**

New York, Nov 22.—Leona McCammon, fifteen years old, who in a little more than two years, would have gained control of a fortune of $1,000,000 left by the will of her late father, dead. She lived at the Murray Hill Hotel with her godfather, Dr. Allen, and was the pet of the place. The hotel is mourning today.

**Husband and Wife.**

New York, Nov. 22.—Thos. Farley, thirty-five years old, a tinsmith, and his wife, aged thirty-two years, were found dead in their rooms at 2052 Second avenue yesterday. Farley had shot the woman, and then killed himself. The police believe the tragedy occurred some time on Sunday.

**The New Chief.**

Washington, Nov. 22.—President McKinley today appointed Captain Wm. M. Meredith of Chicago, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing.

# THE POWERS

## To Be Asked How They Keep Tab on Army and Navy

## OF THE UNITED STATES

### Charge Is Made That Federal Clerks Give Out the Information.

### THE FRENCH GUN MATTER

### Has Started a Row and No One Appears To Be Able To Tell Where It Is Going To End.

### THE REDUCTION IN THE WAR TAX

**Will Be Greater Than Was at First Intended—Druggists Will Get Relief, but Not So the Brewers—New Field for the Farmer—Manley Has an Eye on the Senate—A Report Denied.**

Washington, Nov. 22.—A circular letter prepared by the navy department, it is said, will be transmitted by the state department to every embassy and the legation in this city asking the representatives of foreign governments to disclose the sources of their information regarding the United States army and navy. There has been a standing accusation in this city that clerks in the army and navy departments supply information to representatives of foreign powers. The statement was recently published that even clerks in the intelligence department were in the employ of foreigners. The row over the French gun plans has aroused interest in this matter of international espionage and officials propose to take extraordinary steps to safeguard the secrets of this government. While the present hunt for spies may serve to make employes of foreign governments retire from that line of industry, it is believed that the latter will secure from the embassies and legations nothing except a list of their naval and military attaches.

**Size of Reduction.**

Washington, Nov. 22.—Republican members of the house and ways committee assembled again in executive session yesterday to consider the proposed reduction of the war tax.

It has been practically agreed that the reduction to be made shall amount to between $2,000,000 and $30,000,000. This conclusion is the outcome of conferences held with President McKinley, Secretary Gage and Commissioner Wilson of the internal revenue. The sections of the law in which the reduction shall be made have not been agreed upon. It is more than probable that the druggists will be given considerable relief and not so probable that the beer tax will be touched. Congressman Hopkins of Illinois submitted to the committee a brief prepared by B. A. Eckhart, on behalf of the grain shippers and flour millers of the Chicago board of trade. Eckhart asked for the reduction of the tax of one cent on every bill of sale, because he said the tax was added to the price of grain and charged to the farmer.

Josiah Cohen of Pittsburg, speaking for the chemical and glucose makers, asked for a reduction in the tax imposed on that industry.

**New Field for Farmers.**

Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson yesterday delivered an address at a session of the National Grange convention. He spoke of the relations of the department to the farmers and of the good work done by the scientists under him. They were, he declared, yoke fellows with the farmer. He declared in favor of pure food, and strongly denounced the adulteration of dairy products. He spoke of increasing commerce of the United States with the world, and said that a new field was now open to the American farmer in the Orient.

**Eye on the Senate.**

Washington, Nov. 22.—The resignation of Joe Manley as chairman of the Republican state committee has caused a lot of talk. Manley says his work on the national committee and as speaker of the lower house of the state legislature takes up all his time, and that he cannot attend to the duties of the other job.

Some of the politicians think Manley has gone into training for a United States senatorship. They are of the opinion that Frye may go into the cabinet, and that Manley will succeed him in the senate.

THE WEDDING OF KENTUCKY'S YOUNG GOVERNOR.

Governor J. W. C. Beckham of Kentucky is one of the youngest chief executives in the country, and he is doubly interesting on account of the sensational events connected with his election. His marriage to Miss Jean Fogus, a celebrated Blue Grass beauty, is a notable affair.

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